

# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

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## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

### FRENCH COLONIES.—Continued.

#### COUNTERFEITS.

None of the stamps of the regular issues of the French Colonies being of great rarity they have not tempted the manufacturers of dangerous counterfeits; wretched lithographic forgeries of these are, however, in existence, but even a tyro will distinguish these at a mere glance. The forgers, however, have shown their talent by successfully counterfeiting most of the stamps of the provisional issues and of these, the counterfeits of Diego Suarez, Madagascar and Nossi Be are especially dangerous, as it is impossible to describe the differences between the spurious and the good. We advise collectors desiring to purchase any of these to buy them only from reliable dealers, whose honesty is backed by knowledge, this last quality being sadly deficient in a good many dealers of the day.

Of the other provisional stamps, those of Gabon, New Caledonia, Reunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon have been extensively forged, but as there are too many different counterfeits, we shall not try to describe them, but shall give a few points peculiar to the genuine by the aid of which it will be easy to distinguish the forgeries from the genuine.

#### Gabon.

1886 issue. On all the values of this issue the letters *GAB* measure exactly 9mm in width and the figures of value are  $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm

in height; the surcharge is printed in a glossy black ink, while on all the counterfeits that we have seen the surcharge was in a rather dull black.

1888 and 1889 issues. The figures are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm high and the "5" is placed  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm higher than the 1 or 2; in the 25c the width of the surcharge, measured from the lower left point of the "2" to the upper right point of the "5," is  $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; in the 15c the width of the surcharge is 6mm.

#### Guadeloupe.

Of this colony the unpaid letter stamps of the 1877-78 issues have been extensively forged; most of the counterfeits are lithographed and are easily told by the ornaments of the frame touching one another, which is not the case in the genuine; there are also some counterfeits made by photogravure, but these may easily be recognized by the impression, which is darker and blurred.

The 25c with large figures of value is merely a humbug.

#### New Caledonia.

Of the 10c of the 1888 issue, there are several forgeries, but the most dangerous is the one made by photogravure as it is identical with the genuine in every respect, except that the impression is too black and the paper too yellowish; the other counterfeits of this stamp can readily be told by comparing them with the fac simile of the plate as illustrated by us.

## Réunion.

Lithographed counterfeits of the first issue are numerous but are easily told by the test which we give for distinguishing the originals from the reprints.



The surcharge illustrated here is a fraudulent one, concocted in 1885 by some Parisian dealer; we have seen the 5c on 2c, 5c on 4c and 25c on 20c.

## St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Only the 5c on 2c, 5c on 4c and 25c on 1fr are of sufficient rarity to have tempted the forgers. On all the genuine stamps the letters S P M measure  $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm in width. The 5c on 2c with curved top to the "5," as on the 4c, is a humbug as there is only one type of this provisional; on all genuine copies of this stamp the "5" is inverted.

## Sénégal.

This cut does not illustrate a surcharge as was claimed some years ago, but is simply a stamp of the French Colonies with the cancelling stamp of Sénégal impressed upon it; this cancellation is to be found on nearly all the stamps (including unpaid letter stamps) of the French Colonies of the issues of 1879 and 1881 either used or unused; this was done by some obliging or enterprising official in Sénégal.



## Tahiti.

1882 issue.

25c on 35c. The rules above and below the value measure 16mm in length, the inside measure between the two rules is 15mm and the outside  $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm; the distance of the figures from the lower rule is almost  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm, and from the upper  $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

1884 issue.

5c on 20c. TAHITI measures 18mm in length; the distance between the upper rule and TAHITI is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm; the distance between the first and second T, measured at the bottom, is exactly 12mm; the rules are 19 mm long.

10c on 20c. The length of rules is 18mm; TAHITI measures  $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm by 4mm; the opening between the rules to the left is 14mm and to the right  $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm, the opening of the A is 4mm wide; the distance between the upper rule and TAHITI is 3mm.

25c on 1fr. TAHITI measures 17mm by 4mm, the opening between the rules to the

left is  $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm and to the right 14mm; the second I of TAHITI is a trifle shorter than the first one.

## GERMANY.

## Thurn and Taxis.

These stamps were issued by the Prince of the House of Thurn and Taxis who had the privilege of carrying on the postal service in many parts of Germany; this privilege dated back as far as the 15th century and ended in 1867, by the then Prince selling to Prussia all his rights to the various postal administrations for a sum equal to \$2,000,000.

The postal district of Thurn and Taxis consisted of the following countries:

The Electorate of Hesse,  
The Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar,  
The upper part of the Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen,  
The Principality of Reuss,  
The Principality of Lippe,  
The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz,  
The Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck.

The above mentioned composed the Northern District, in all of which the postage stamps with the value expressed in silbergroschen were used, while the following countries formed the Southern District and used the postage stamps with the value expressed in Kreuzers.

The Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha,  
The Principality of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt,  
The Duchy of Nassau,  
The two Principalities of Hohenzollern,  
The Landgravate of Hesse Homburg,  
The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt,  
The Duchy of Saxe Meiningen and the Free City of Frankfurt on Main.

The stamps with the value in kreuzers were not receivable for postage in the first named countries, neither were those with the value in silbergroschen available for postage in the last named countries.

Currency: Northern part of Thurn and Taxis,  
30 SILBERGROSCHEN=1 THALER=\$0.72  
U. S. Currency.

Southern part of Thurn and Taxis, 60  
KREUZER=1 FLORIN=\$0.40 U. S.  
Currency.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st 1852.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper; printed at Berlin. Size 22x22mm.



- 1 ½sgr bluish sea green
- 2 ½ sgr sea green
- 3 1sgr light blue
- 4 1sgr dark blue
- 5 2sgr rose
- 6 3sgr deep yellow
- 7 3sgr ochre yellow



- 8 1kr bluish sea green
- 9 1kr sea green
- 10 3kr light blue
- 11 3kr dark blue
- 12 6kr rose
- 13 9kr deep yellow
- 14 9kr ochre yellow

January 1st, 1854.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- 15 ¼sgr red brown

July 1st, 1858.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- 16 ½sgr flesh

1859-60.

Same type as preceding issues with exception of the 5 and 10sgr and 15 and 30kr which are of a new type; typographed in color on white wove paper, printed at Berlin. Size 22x22 mm.



- 17 ¼sgr red, Nov. 1860.
- 18 ½sgr green, Oct. 1859.
- 19 1sgr blue, Dec. 1859.
- 20 2sgr rose, Nov. 1860.
- 21 3gr red brown, Nov. 1860.
- 22 5-gr lilac, Sept. 1859.
- 23 10-gr orange, Sept. 1859.
- 24 10sgr orange red, Sept. 1859.



- 25 1kr yellow green, Dec. 1859.
- 26 1kr blue green, " "
- 27 3kr blue, " "
- 28 6kr rose, " "
- 29 9kr yellow, " "
- 30 15kr lilac, Sept. 14th, 1859.
- 31 30kr orange, Sept. 14th, 1859.
- 32 30kr orange red, Sept. 14th, 1859.

Variety: Error of color.

- 33 3kr yellow green

1862-64.

Same type, impression, paper etc as preceding issue

- 34 ¼sgr black, July 1864.
- 35 ½sgr green, May 1st, 1863.
- 36 ½sgr yellow orange, Feb. 1863.
- 37 ½sgr orange red, " "
- 38 1sgr rose, April 1862.
- 39 2sgr blue, Jan. 1864.
- 40 3sgr bistre, Sept. 1863.
- 41 3sgr yellow bistre, Sept. 1863.

- 42 3kr rose, April 1862.
- 43 6kr light blue, April 1862.
- 44 6kr dark blue, " "
- 45 9kr bistre, " "

1865-66.

Same type, paper etc., as preceding issue but printed at Frankfort on Main.

Rouletted.

- 46 ¼sgr black, April 1866.
- 47 ½sgr green, Dec. 1865.
- 48 ½sgr yellow orange, Nov. 1865.
- 49 1sgr rose, Dec. 1865.
- 50 2sgr blue, " "
- 51 3sgr bistre, Nov. 1865.

- 52 1kr green, July 1865.
- 53 3kr rose, Oct. 1865.
- 54 6kr blue, Sept. 1865.
- 55 9kr bistre, Oct. 1865.

Variety: Pin perforated at top, rouletted at sides and bottom.

- 56 3sgr yellow bistre

The 5 and 10sgr and 15 and 30kr are to be found rouletted, perforated 12, 13 and pin perforated, these perforations, however, are unofficial and speculative.

February 1867.

Same type, impression, paper, etc. as preceding issue but rouletted on colored lines of same color as the stamp.

Rouletted on colored lines.

- 57 ¼sgr black
- 58 ½sgr green

- 59 ½sgr yellow orange  
60 1sgr rose  
61 2sgr blue  
62 3sgr bistre  
  
63 1kr green  
64 3kr rose  
65 6kr blue  
66 9kr bistre

- 201 ½sgr yellow  
202 ½sgr orange  
203 1sgr rose  
204 2sgr pale blue  
205 2sgr dark blue  
206 3sgr stone

## RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

185?  
Typographed in black on white wove paper. Size, diameter 28mm.



- 101 Cassel, black  
102 Detmold, "  
103 Eisenach, "  
104 Hamburg, "  
  
105 Darmstadt, black  
106 Frankfurt on Main, black  
107 Giessen, black  
108 Mainz, "

ENVELOPES.  
TRESSSES.

H



N



O

October 1st, 1861.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white wove paper; small gum (2 centimetres in length). Two lines of inscription in lilac in small capitals across the the upper right corner, EIN HALBER (EIN, ZWEI, DREI), SILBERGROSCHEN POST-COUVERT OF ZWEI (DREI, SECHS, NEUN) KREUZER POST-COUVERT. Printed at Berlin.

1° Size 146x83mm. Tress H



WEI KREUZER POST-COU  
T COUVERT ZWEI KREUZER POST-COU



- 207 2kr yellow  
208 3kr rose  
209 6kr dull blue  
210 9kr stone  
  
2° Size 150x115 mm. Tress H.  
211 ½sgr yellow  
212 ½sgr orange  
213 1sgr rose  
214 2sgr dull blue  
215 3sgr stone  
  
216 2kr yellow  
217 3kr rose  
218 6kr dull blue  
219 9kr stone

1862.

Same type, paper, and impression as preceding issue, but inscriptions in the upper right corner are in the same color as the stamp; short gum.

1° Size 146x83 mm. Tress H.

- 220 ½sgr orange  
221 1sgr rose  
222 2sgr dull blue  
223 2sgr ultramarine  
224 3sgr pale stone  
225 3sgr/dark stone  
  
226 2kr pale yellow  
227 2kr bright yellow  
228 3kr pale rose  
229 3kr bright rose  
230 6kr dull blue  
231 6kr ultramarine  
232 9kr stone

2° Size 150x115mm, Tress H,

- 233 ½sgr orange red  
234 1sgr rose  
235 2sgr dull blue  
236 3sgr stone  
  
237 2kr yellow  
238 3kr rose  
239 6kr dull blue  
240 9kr stone



1863.

Same type, paper, impression, etc., as preceding issue, but gummed along the entire edge of the flap.

1<sup>o</sup> Size 146x83mm. Tress H.

- 241 ½sgr pale orange
- 242 ½sgr dark orange
- 243 ½sgr pale yellow
- 244 ½sgrs dark yellow
- 245 1sgr rose
- 246 1sgr light rose
- 247 2sgr pale ultramarine
- 248 2sgr dark ultramarine
- 249 3sgr pale stone
- 250 3sgr dark stone
- 251 3sgr reddish stone

- 252 2kr orange
- 253 2kr pale yellow
- 254 2kr bright yellow
- 255 3kr pale rose
- 256 3kr bright rose
- 257 6kr pale ultramarine
- 258 6kr dark ultramarine
- 259 9kr pale stone
- 260 9kr dark stone
- 261 9kr reddish stone

2<sup>o</sup> Size 150x115mm. Tress H.

- 262 ½sgr orange
- 263 1sgr rose
- 264 2sgr ultramarine
- 265 3sgr stone

- 266 2kr yellow
- 267 3kr rose
- 268 6kr ultramarine
- 269 9kr pale stone
- 270 9kr dark stone

Variety: Stamp without color.

- 271 6kr white, blue inscription

December 6th, 1865.

Same type, paper, impression, etc., as preceding issues; inscription same color as the stamp; gummed along the entire edge of the flap. Printed at Frankfort on Main.

1<sup>o</sup> Size 146x83 mm. Tress N.

- 272 ¼sgr black
- 273 ½sgr pale yellow
- 274 ½sgr yellow orange
- 275 1sgr pale rose
- 276 1sgr bright rose
- 277 1sgr lilac rose
- 278 2sgr ultramarine
- 279 3sgr pale stone
- 280 3sgr reddish stone

- 281 1kr green
- 282 1kr dark green
- 283 2kr yellow
- 284 2kr yellow orange
- 285 3kr pale rose
- 286 3kr bright rose

- 287 6kr ultramarine
- 288 9kr dark stone
- 289 9kr reddish stone
- 290 9kr brown

Varieties:

- a. Inscription touching the stamp.
- 291 ¼sgr black
- b. Lower line of inscription crossing the stamp.
- 292 ¼sgr black
- c. With a second stamp, without color, embossed next to the stamp in black.
- 293 ¼sgr white x ¼sgr black
- d. With second stamp on the flap.
- 294 1kr green
- e. Part of the stamp without color.
- 295 2kr yellow
- f. With a second stamp without color, below the one in color.
- 296 9kr white x 9kr brown
- g. Inscription impressed without color.
- 297 9kr brown
- h. Without tress on the flap.
- 298 2kr yellow
- i. With tress O instead of tress N.
- 299 2kr yellow
- k. With larger inscription.
- 300 2kr yellow orange
- 301 6kr dull blue

2<sup>o</sup> Size 148x64mm. Tress O.

- 302 ¼sgr black
- 303 2sgr blue

- 304 1kr pale yellow green
- 305 1kr green
- 306 1kr dark green
- 307 2kr yellow orange
- 308 3kr rose
- 309 6kr ultramarine

Varieties:

- a. With a second stamp without color embossed next to the stamp in black.
- 310 ¼sgr white x ¼sgr black
- b. Without inscription.
- 311 ¼sgr black
- c. Stamp on the back of envelope.
- 312 1kr green
- d. Without inscription on face of envelope.
- 313 1kr green
- e. Inscription across stamp.
- 314 ¼sgr black
- 315 2sgr blue
- 316 1kr green
- 317 2kr yellow orange
- 318 3kr rose
- 319 6kr ultramarine
- f. Inscription darker than stamp.
- 320 1kr green, dark green inscription

## LOCAL ENVELOPES.

Prior to March 1851, Wurtemberg was also included in the Postal district of Thurn

and Taxis. In 1847 stamped envelopes were sold to the public in the cities of Stuttgart, Tübingen, Ulm, Heilbronn, Ludwigsburg, and Reutlingen for letters mailed and to be delivered in the same city; these envelopes were sold at the rate of 15 and 18 kreuzers per dozen and were not sold in quantities of less than a half dozen. These envelopes were suppressed in October, 1851, after the cession to Wurtemberg of the Post office Monopoly by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

October 1st, 1847.

Typographed on white wove paper,



Size 146x83mm.

401 (1½kr) red

November 17th, 1847.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Size 148x64mm.

402 (1¼kr) red

#### North German Confederation.

The stamps of the North German Confederation replaced those of Thurn and Taxis and were used in the same countries with the addition of the Kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony; the stamps with the value expressed in groschen were used in the northern countries and those with the value in kreuzers in the southern.

Currency: 30 GROSCHEN=1 THALER=\$0.72

U. S. Currency.

60 KREUZER=1 FLORIN=\$0.40 U. S.

Currency.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19½x22mm.

1° Rouletted 9x8.



1 ¼gr violet

2 ⅓gr green  
3 ½gr orange  
4 1gr rose  
5 2gr blue  
6 5gr bistre



7 1kr green  
8 2kr orange  
9 3kr rose  
10 7kr blue  
11 18kr bistre

2° Rouletted 9.

12 ¼gr violet  
13 ⅓gr green  
14 ½gr orange  
15 1gr rose  
16 2gr blue  
17 5gr bistre

18 1kr green  
19 2kr orange  
20 3kr rose  
21 7kr blue  
22 18kr bistre

3° Rouletted 10

23 1gr rose

4° Rouletted 11.

24 ¼gr violet  
25 ⅓gr green  
26 ½gr orange  
27 1gr rose  
28 2gr blue  
29 5gr bistre

30 1kr green  
31 2kr orange  
32 3kr rose  
33 7kr blue  
34 18kr bistre

5° Rouletted 12.

35 ¼gr violet  
36 ⅓gr green  
37 ½gr orange  
38 1gr rose  
39 2gr blue  
40 5gr bistre

41 1kr green  
42 2kr orange  
43 3kr rose  
44 7kr blue  
45 18kr bistre

6° Rouletted 11x12.

46 ¼gr violet  
47 ⅓gr green

- 48 ½gr orange  
49 1gr rose  
50 2gr blue  
51 5gr bistre

- 52 1kr green  
53 2kr orange  
54 3kr rose  
55 7kr blue  
56 18kr bistre

*Varieties:* Unperforated,

- 57 ¼gr violet  
58 ½gr green  
59 ½gr orange  
60 1gr rose  
61 2gr blue  
62 5gr bistre

- 63 1kr green  
64 2kr orange  
65 3kr rose  
66 7kr blue  
67 18kr bistre

February 17th 1869.

Same type, paper, and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 13½x14.

- 68 ¼gr violet  
69 ¼gr lilac  
70 ½gr green  
71 ½gr orange  
72 1gr rose  
73 2gr blue  
74 5gr bistre

- 75 1kr green  
76 2kr orange  
77 3kr rose  
78 7kr blue  
79 18kr bistre

*Varieties:* Ribbed paper.

- 80 ¼gr violet  
81 ½gr green  
82 ½gr orange  
83 1gr rose  
84 2gr blue  
85 5gr bistre

- 86 1kr green?  
87 2kr orange?  
88 3kr rose  
89 7kr blue?  
90 18kr bistre?

We have seen all values, except those marked ?.

March 1st 1869.

Typographed on grayish pelure paper, with groundwork of the value repeated many times in microscopic letters ZEHN (DREISSIG) GROSCHEN.

Size 22x19mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 91 10gr gray  
92 30gr blue

1869.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of February 1869, with network similar to the one on the stamps of the German occupation in France (Alsace and Lorraine) printed with a chemical ink; this network is invisible on the face of the stamp but shows faintly on the back; if the stamp is subjected to some certain chemical action (the character of which we do not know) the network will show on the face of the stamp in light brown.

Perforated 13½x14.

- 93 ¼gr violet  
94 ½gr green  
95 ½gr orange  
96 1gr rose  
97 2gr blue  
98 5gr bistre  
  
99 1kr green  
100 2kr orange  
101 3kr rose  
102 7kr blue  
103 18kr bistre

## STAMPS FOR THE CITY OF HAMBURG.

January 1st, 1868,

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x22mm.



Rouletted 12.

- 151 (½sch) violet brown  
1870.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 13½x14.

- 152 (½sch) violet brown  
153 (½sch) red brown

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

January 1st, 1870,

Typographed in black on white wove paper; colored groundwork formed of the words NORDD. POSTBEZIRK in microscopic capitals, many times repeated. Size 22x19mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

201	¼ gr	black, buff	groundwork
202	½ gr	"	"
203	¾ gr	"	"
204	1 gr	"	"
205	2 gr	"	"
206	1 kr	black, gray	groundwork
207	2 kr	"	"
208	3 kr	"	"
209	7 kr	"	"

## WAR STAMPS.

(Alsace-Lorraine.)

These stamps were used by the postal authorities of the North German Confederation, during the Franco Prussian War, in those parts of France occupied by the German troops. Erroneously these stamps are generally catalogued as belonging to Alsace Lorraine, while they were used in other parts of France as well, and in fact, ceased to be used in Alsace Lorraine about April 1872, when stamps of the German Empire were used in those provinces, while the war stamps continued to be used in France until the fall of 1873.

August 15th, 1870.

Typographed in color on white wove paper with network of same color as stamp. There are two types of these stamps: in the first one POSTES measure 12mm in width and in the second type 12½mm. Size 20x23 mm.

1<sup>st</sup> First type.

Perforated 13½x14.

251	1c	olive green
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252	2c	red brown
253	4c	gray
254	4c	lilac gray
255	5c	green
256	5c	yellow green
257	10c	brown
258	10c	yellow brown
259	20c	ultramarine
260	20c	blue
261	25c	dark brown

Varieties: Network inverted (points of curved lines point downwards).

262	1c	olive green
263	2c	red brown
264	4c	gray
265	4c	lilac gray
266	5c	green
267	5c	yellow green
268	10c	brown
269	10c	yellow brown
270	20c	ultramarine
271	20c	blue
272	25c	dark brown

2<sup>nd</sup> Second type.

Perforated 13½x14.

273	1c	olive green
274	2c	red brown
275	4c	gray
276	4c	lilac gray
277	10c	brown
278	10c	yellow brown
279	20c	ultramarine
280	20c	blue
281	25c	dark brown

Varieties: Network inverted.

282	1c	olive green
283	2c	red brown
284	4c	gray
285	4c	lilac gray
286	10c	brown
287	10c	yellow brown
288	20c	ultramarine
289	20c	blue
290	25c	dark brown

Reprints.

1885.

Type reset, with inverted groundwork; all of the second type (POSTES measuring 12½mm).

Perforated 13½x14.

291	1c	olive green
292	2c	red brown
293	4c	gray
294	5c	emerald green
295	10c	yellow brown
296	20c	dull blue
297	25c	brown

These reprints which are virtually counterfeits, can be distinguished by the brightness of the color, the network especially being of a much deeper impression in the reprints than in the originals.

ENVELOPES.

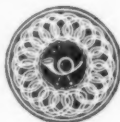
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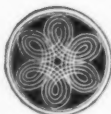
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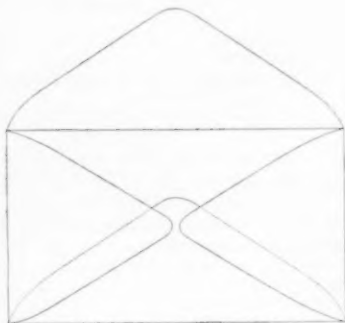


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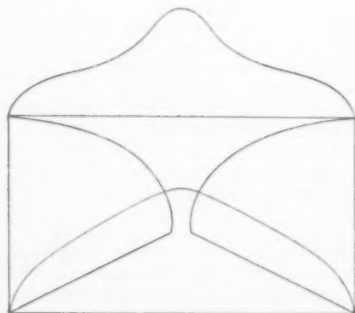


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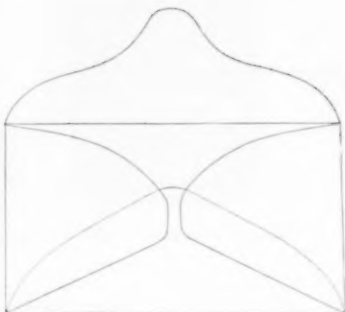
SHAPES.



1



2



3

January 1st, 1868.

Stamp, same type as adhesives, embossed in upper right corner on white wove paper. Two lines of inscription in small capitals across the stamp (EIN GROSCHEN (DREI KREUZER) POST COUVERT.

1° Black inscription.

- a. Size 147x84mm. Tress H. Shape 2.  
301 1gr rose  
b. Size 150x115 mm. Tress H. Shape 2.  
302 1gr rose

2° Gray inscription.

- a. Size 148x84mm. Tress H. Shape 2.  
303 1gr rose  
304 3kr rose  
b. Size 150x115mm. Tress H. Shape 2.  
305 1gr rose

Variety: Inscription inverted.

- 306 1gr rose

1868.

Provisional issue.

During this year an envelope of ordinary size on white laid paper, with Tress P on the flap and having a 1 groschen stamp pasted in the upper right corner, is said to have been officially issued at Oberhausen.

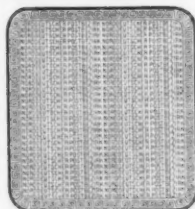
Size 150x115 mm. Tress P.

- 307 1gr rose

July 24th, 1868.

Provisional issue.

In order to utilize the remainders of the envelopes of Brunswick, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia and Saxony, rouletted adhesive stamps of the North German Confederation were pasted over the embossed stamp of the envelope, and then surcharged in gray with a rectangular design formed by the words NORDDEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK in small capitals, repeated sixty times.



## I. Brunswick envelopes of the 1865 issue.

## 1° Tress I. Shape 2.

## a. Size 150x115mm.

- 308 1gr rose on 1gr rose, gray surcharge  
 309 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 310 1gr rose on 3gr brown, " "  
 311 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "

## b. Size 147x84 mm.

- 312 1gr rose on 1gr rose, gray surcharge  
 313 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 314 1gr rose on 3gr brown, " "  
 315 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "

## 2° Tress H. Shape 2.

## a. Size 150x115 mm.

- 316 1gr rose on 1gr rose, gray surcharge  
 317 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 318 1gr rose on 3gr brown, " "  
 319 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "

## b. Size 147x84 mm.

- 320 1gr rose on 1gr rose, gray surcharge  
 321 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 322 1gr rose on 3gr brown, " "  
 323 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "

## II. Mecklenburg Strelitz Envelopes of the 1864 issue.

## Tress H. Shape 2.

## a. Size 150x115 mm.

- 324 1gr rose on 1gr rose, gray surcharge.  
 325 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 326 1gr rose on 3gr brown, " "  
 327 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "  
 328 2gr blue on 3gr brown, " "

## b. Size 147x84 mm.

- 329 1gr rose on 1gr rose, gray surcharge.  
 330 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 331 1gr rose on 3gr brown, " "  
 332 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "  
 333 2gr blue on 3gr brown, " "

## III. Oldenburg Envelopes of the 1862 issue.

## A. Size of stamp 21x23 mm.

## Tress H. Shape 2.

## 1° Short gum.

## a. Size 150x115 mm.

- 334 1gr rose on ½gr orange, gray surcharge  
 335 1gr rose on 1gr rose, " "  
 336 1gr rose on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge  
 337 1gr rose on 3gr stone, gray surcharge  
 338 2gr blue on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge

## b. Size 147x84 mm.

- 339 1gr rose on ½gr orange, gray surcharge  
 340 1gr rose on 1gr rose, " "

## 2° Long Gum.

## Size 147x84 mm.

- 342 1gr rose on ½gr orange, gray surcharge  
 343 1gr rose on 1gr rose, " "  
 344 1gr rose on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge  
 345 1gr rose on 3gr stone, gray surcharge  
 346 2gr blue on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge

## B. Size of Stamp 32x32mm. (Note.)

## Tress H. Shape 2.

## 1° Short gum.

## a. Size 150x115mm.

- 347 1gr rose on ½gr orange, gray surcharge  
 348 1gr rose on 1gr rose, " "  
 349 1gr rose on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge

- 350 1gr rose on 3gr stone, gray surcharge

## b. Size 147x84mm.

- 351 1gr rose on ½gr orange, gray surcharge  
 352 1gr rose on 1gr rose, " "  
 353 1gr rose on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge

## 2° Long gum.

## Size 147x84mm.

- 354 1gr rose on ½gr orange, gray surcharge  
 355 1gr rose on 1gr rose, " "  
 356 1gr rose on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge  
 357 1gr rose on 3gr stone, gray surcharge  
 358 2gr blue on 2gr ultramarine, gray surcharge

## IV. Prussian Envelopes of 1861 issue (Inscription above stamp).

## Tress H. Shape 1.

## Short gum.

## a. Size 150x115mm.

- 359 1gr rose on 1gr rose, gray surcharge  
 360 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 361 1gr rose on 3gr stone, " "  
 362 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "

## b. Size 147x84mm.

- 363 1gr rose on 2gr rose, gray surcharge  
 364 1gr rose on 2gr blue, " "  
 365 1gr rose on 3gr stone, " "  
 366 2gr blue on 2gr blue, " "

## V. Prussian Envelopes of 1863 issue (Inscription across stamp).

## 1° Shape 2.

## A. Short gum. Tress H.

## a. Size 150x115mm.

NOTE.—As the ordinary stamps of the North German Confederation were too small to cover the embossed stamps on the Oldenburg envelopes, special stamps were printed with an extra wide margin so as to cover the envelope stamp entirely.

- 367 1gr rose on 1sgr rose, gray surcharge  
 368 1gr rose on 2sgr blue, " "  
 369 1gr rose on 3sgr stone, " "  
 370 2gr blue on 2sgr blue, " "

## b. Size 147x84.

- 371 1gr rose on 1sgr rose, gray surcharge  
 372 " 1gr rose on 2sgr blue, " "  
 373 1gr rose on 3sgr stone, " "  
 374 2gr blue on 2sgr blue, " "

## B. Long gum. Tress H.

## a. Size 150x115mm.

- 375 1gr rose on 1sgr rose, gray surcharge  
 376 1gr rose on 2sgr blue, " "  
 377 1gr rose on 3sgr stone, " "  
 378 2gr blue on 2sgr blue, " "

## b. Size 147x84mm.

- 379 1gr rose on 1sgr rose, gray surcharge  
 380 1gr rose on 2sgr blue, " "  
 381 1gr rose on 3sgr stone, " "  
 382 2gr blue on 2sgr blue, " "

2<sup>o</sup> Shape 3.

## Long gum. Tress H.

## Size 147x84mm.

- 383 1gr rose on 1sgr rose, gray surcharge  
 384 1gr rose on 2sgr blue, " "  
 385 1gr rose on 3sgr stone, " "  
 386 2gr blue on 2sgr blue, " "

- 387 3kr rose on 1sgr rose, " "  
 388 3kr rose on 2sgr blue, " "  
 389 3kr rose on 3sgr stone, " "

## VI. Prussian Envelopes of 1867 issue.

## Shape 3.

## Long gum. Tress H.

## Size 147x84mm.

- 390 1gr rose on 3pf lilac, gray surcharge  
 391 1gr rose on 6pf vermillion, " "  
 392 1gr rose on 1kr green, " "  
 393 1gr rose on 2kr orange, " "  
 394 1gr rose on 3kr rose, " "

- 395 1gr rose on 6kr blue, gray surcharge  
 396 1gr rose on 9kr stone, " "  
 397 2gr blue on 6kr blue, " "

- 398 3kr rose on 1kr green, gray surcharge  
 399 3kr rose on 2kr orange, " "  
 400 3kr rose on 3kr rose, " "  
 401 3kr rose on 6kr blue, " "  
 402 3kr rose on 9kr stone, " "

## VII. Saxony Envelopes of 1863-65 issue.

1<sup>o</sup> Shape 2. Tress Q.

## a. Size 150x115 mm.

- 403 1gr rose on 1ngr rose, gray surcharge  
 404 1gr rose on 2ngr blue, " "  
 405 1gr rose on 3ngr brown, " "  
 406 1gr rose on 5 ngr violet, " "  
 407 2gr blue on 2ngr blue, " "

## b. Size 147x84 mm.

- 408 1gr rose on ½ngr orange, gray surcharge  
 409 1gr rose on 1ngr rose, gray surcharge  
 410 1gr rose on 2ngr blue, " "  
 411 1gr rose on 3ngr brown, " "  
 412 1gr rose on 5ngr violet, " "  
 413 2gr blue on 2ngr blue, " "

2<sup>o</sup> Shape 2. Tress H.

## a. Size 150x115 mm.

- 414 1gr rose on 1ngr rose, gray surcharge  
 415 1gr rose on 2ngr blue, " "  
 416 1gr rose on 3ngr brown, " "  
 417 1gr rose on 5ngr violet, " "  
 418 2gr blue on 2ngr blue, " "

## b. Size 147x84 mm.

- 419 1gr rose on ½ngr orange, gray surcharge  
 420 1gr rose on 1ngr rose, " "  
 421 1gr rose on 2ngr blue, " "  
 422 1gr rose on 3ngr brown, " "  
 423 1gr rose on 5ngr violet, " "  
 424 2gr blue on 2ngr blue, " "

## THE MULREADY ENVELOPE.

## AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &amp;c.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Monthly Journal.)

The next series to be described is one that is worthy of notice, on account of the artistic merits of the envelopes composing it. Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly, did not, as far as I have been able to ascertain, publish any immediate successors to the Caricature by Leech, although that was entitled, "FORE'S COMIC ENVELOPES. NO. 1." A few weeks later, however, they seem to have decided upon making a fresh start, and they applied to quite a young artist, whose talents were just commencing to become known; this was Richard Doyle, at that date fifteen years of age. Fortunately in this very year, 1840, he kept a journal, a facsimile of which, with its hundreds of pen-and-ink sketches, was published in 1885 by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., who have kindly permitted me to make some extracts from it; in this



we have a full account of his transactions with Messrs. Fores, and of his troubles over these envelopes, which were drawn by himself and one of his brothers. Fores had probably become acquainted with Doyle's artistic talents through a series of sketches of the Eglinton Tournament, which the boy had completed at the beginning of the year, and which his father appears to have assisted him to publish. There is a good deal about this in the journal, and one of the illustrations represents Messrs. Fores' window, with copies of the "Tournament" displayed in it.

The envelopes were ordered in July, and their history commences as follows:

"Monday 11th. *Here is a glorious piece of work. Fores a man residing in Piccadilly corner of Sackman Street, keeping a print-shop and being a publisher has sent me an order to do half a dozen envelopes on Transfer paper. He has sent some designs which he wishes to have done, namely, Courting, Coaching, Hunting, and Racing, but I have got myself to design a Dancing and a Musical envelope. James is going to do three and I three.*

"Tuesday 12. *As soon as I came home from the park, I prepared all the Transfer materials and set to work with great vigor. By evening I had finished the 'Coaching' one, and James the 'Hunting,' and they will be sent to the printer's to morrow, but now comes the designing part of the business.*

"Wednesday. *Nothing but work, work, work, work all day. I have made a design for the 'Musical' one which Papa says will do, and James has almost finished another."*

"Friday. *The proofs of the four envelopes have come home, three of them will do but the fourth 'The Musical' in consequence of the number of figures, the lines have got confused and some not printed at all, so I will have to do it over again. When James does the 'Courting' one and I do this and the 'Dancing' which is nearly finished as it is, they will be all done, and then comes the profits. Hurra!*

"Saturday. *I was working very hard before breakfast, and quite finished the Dancing one by twelve, and if I can only get the other done this evening it will be a glorious thing, all done in one week."*

Below this entry is a sketch of two small dancers, on rather a larger scale than those upon the envelopes, and plainly drawn with greater ease than was possible to him with the transfer materials, at that time.

"Tuesday." 19th. *The dancing envelope failed again. This appeared so curious a circumstance that we recommended Mr. Fores to get the next printed at Grafts instead of the place in Holborn; this he has done and the consequence is that I did the Dancing business over again, and it came home this evening in a healthy condition taking all the circumstances into consideration.*

"Thursday," 14th August. *The Dancing Envelope has failed in the printing and I have got to do it over again. I would a great deal sooner do anything as large as a Tournament than the size of the envelopes on transfer paper.*

"Friday. *Doing envelopes all day."*

These were no doubt successful, for the next entries show that the first lot of envelopes were published early in September.

"Tuesday. *Glorious. Went to Fores's. The envelopes out. There they were one, two, three, four, five, six all hung up in the window of Messrs. Fores, 41 Piccadilly, corner of Sackville Street, some of them being colored in a very flaming and extraordinary manner. . . .*

"Wednesday. As sure as I am living, there was a critique on the envelopes in the "Times" this morning, and whoever dares to say there was not is a liar. Hurra!"

A curious mistake in the date occurs here; according to the Journal these should be Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th September, but the critique alluded to appeared in *The Times* of Wednesday, September 2nd. A fair copy was apparently made of the whole, or greater part, of the Journal at the end of the year, and this probably accounts for the above discrepancy; also perhaps for the fact that the *Dancing* envelope is stated in one place to have failed again, when the only failure previously mentioned was that of the *Musical* one. The paragraph in *The Times* runs as follows:

"FORES'S ENVELOPES. Everybody has, we presume, before this time, had an opportunity of examining those very extraordinary specimens of British Art—the penny-post envelopes. On the merits of the design for those absurdities we have never heard but one opinion. From Sir Robert Peel down to the lowest kitchen wench the new covers have been laughed at by every man, woman, and child of the community who has the slightest perception of the ludicrous. Anything more ridiculous could hardly be imagined, and in consequence the caricaturists have done their best to show up these monstrous and universally circulating libels upon the public taste. In this laudable exercise of ingenuity Mr. Fores certainly takes the lead; and we have just been favored with a sight of a batch of envelopes published by him relating to a variety of subjects, which, in point of execution, are far superior, but which, although intended to amuse, are, we are bound to say, as regards design, far less likely to create laughter than their great prototypes. Mr. Fores's envelopes relate to hunting, courting, racing, dancing, coaching, and music, and are all excellently humorous in their respective ways. We recommend those who buy post-office envelopes merely for fun—we suppose few purchase them with any other object—to purchase Mr. Fores's envelopes instead. They are better and more amusing, both in design and execution, and are certainly more creditable to the public taste."

There is no further mention of the envelopes in the Journal until November, when a subject appropriate to the period was illustrated:

"Monday, 2nd. James and I together are doing an envelope having reference to the Lord Mayor, for the completing of which Henry and I on the way to Finch Lane to-day went into Guildhall, that I might survey those interesting specimens of the antique, Gog and Magog, which are to be introduced into the envelope above mentioned."

"Tuesday, 3rd. The Lord Mayor envelope is nearly finished."

"Wednesday, 4th. The envelope is finished and gone to the printers. It will come out quite apropos, next Monday being Lord Mayor's day."

"Tuesday, 10th. The Civic envelope is out and has printed well. Mr. Fores has sent a large quantity of transfer paper which looks like more business. Hurra."

The next subject was one after the artist's own heart, for nothing delighted him more at that time than drawing soldiers.

"Wednesday, 11th. This is business. I began the Military envelope this morning, finished it by four o'clock and sent it off."

The last of the series was a Christmas Envelope, which appeared shortly before that festive season, having been designed on the 26th of November, according to an entry under that date:

"When I came home spent the rest of the evening in designing a Christmas

envelope which when done is to be brought out immediately. There are few things in that way so difficult to design as an envelope, but I think at last we have got one that will do pretty well."

The designs of these envelopes are sufficiently clearly shown in the accompanying illustrations, and, in conjunction with the titles attached to them, tell their own tale too plainly to need any detailed description. All are alike in having a complete double-lined frame (this is not shown in all the illustrations), the title is always in the centre at the top, and, in all except some copies of the COACHING ENVELOPE, the number is given in the right-hand upper corner. Below, in each case, is the inscription—"London. Published by Messrs. Fores, at their Sporting and Fine print Repository and Frame Manufactory, 41 Piccadilly—corner of Sackville Street." Outside the frame below is the name of the printer, "J. R. Jobbins, lith. Warwick Court," at the left corner, on all except No. 8, which has "J. Graf, Printer to her Majesty" at the righthand corner. It may be noticed that according to the Journal, the "Dancing" envelope was tried at Graf's, the other printer having failed to bring it out properly; but No. 8, which is the only one bearing Graf's name, is the "Civic."

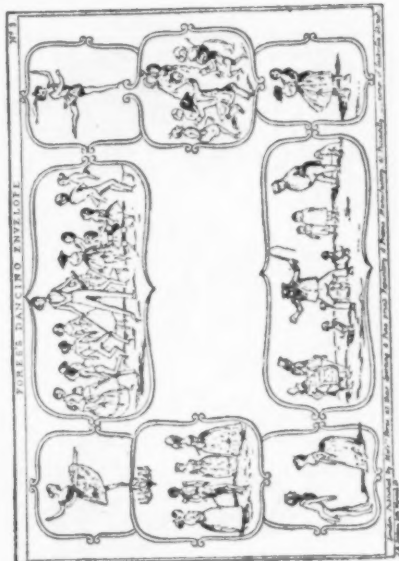
No. 7 is entitled "Fores's Shooting Envelope," there is no allusion to it in Richard Doyle's Journal; possibly it was drawn by his brother James, after the publication of the first six, and before the joint composition of the "Civic Envelope." No two of the set are of exactly the same size, the following list gives the approximate dimensions of each, with the name of the artist, where known:

No. 1.	Courting.	5½x3 3-5 in.	J. Doyle.
2.	Musical.	"	R. Doyle.
3.	Dancing.	5½x3¾ in.	"
4.	Hunting.	5 7-20x3 3-5 in.	J. Doyle.
5.	Racing.	5 2-5x3 3-5 in.	"
6.	Coaching.	"	R. Doyle.
7.	Shooting.	5½x3 7-10 in.	?
8.	Civic.	5 7-20x3 7-10 in.	J. and R. Doyle.
9.	Military.	5 3-10x3¾ in.	R. Doyle.
10.	Christmas.	5 1-10x3 9-10 in.	"

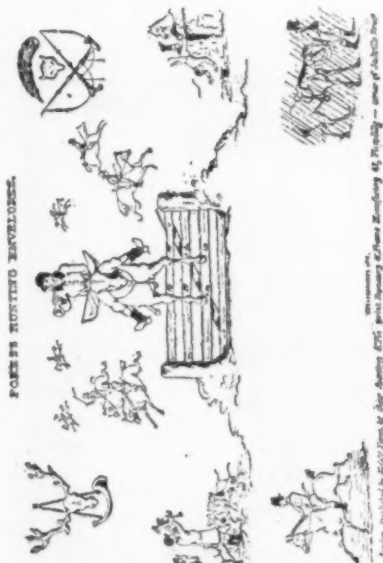




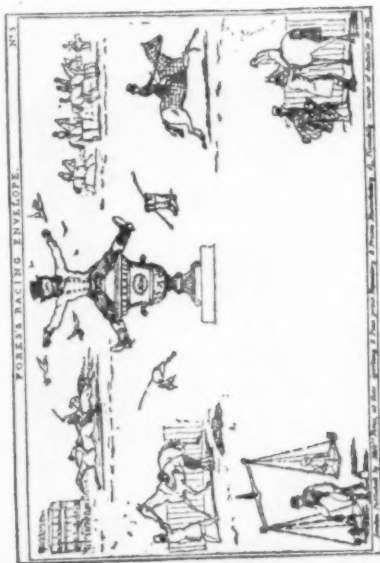
2



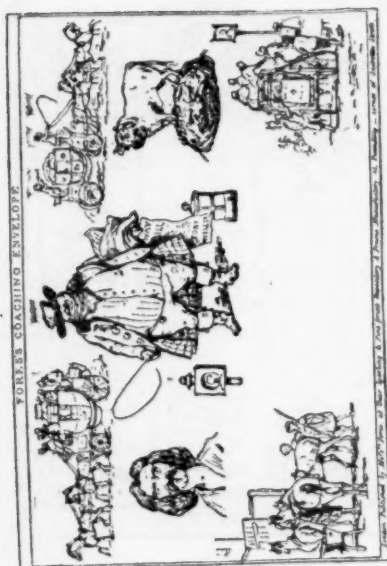
3



4



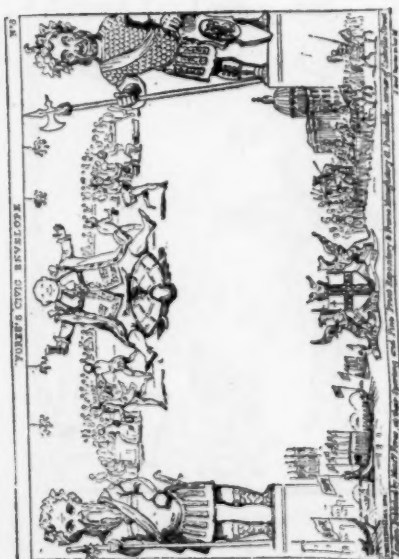
5



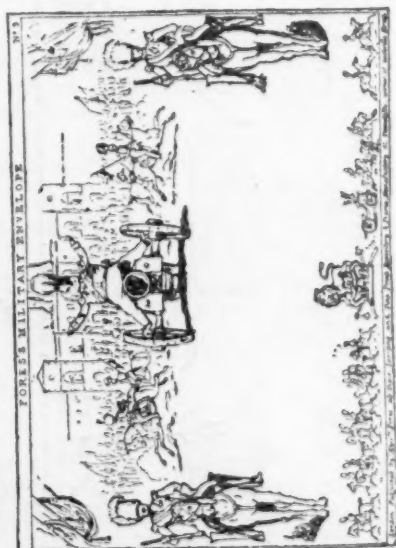
6



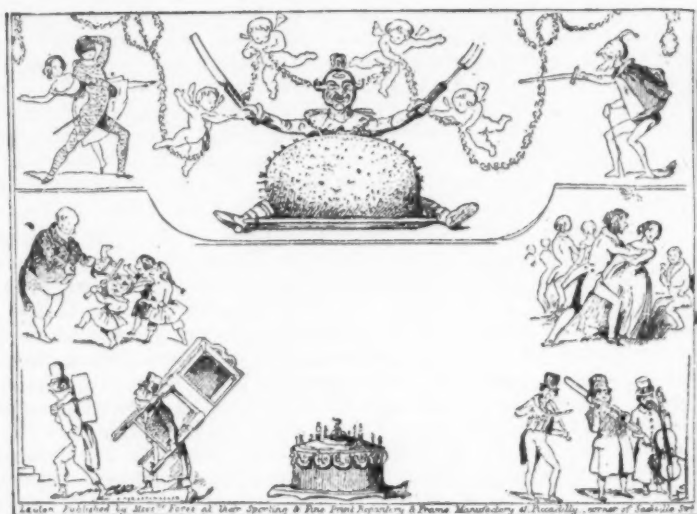
7



8



9



Nos. 1 to 6 were published on September 1st, 1840; No. 8 on November 9th or 10th; No. 9 near the end of the same month; and No. 10 probably early in December.

I believe all exist coloured, as well as plain.



An envelope of a similar nature to these, but not quite so well designed, was published by Messrs. Ackermann and Co., 96, Strand. It is inscribed "No. 3," and therefore is presumably one of a series, but I have never seen or heard of any of its companions. Like Fores's No. 8, this might be termed



a Civic Envelope. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress occupy a conspicuous position in the centre; the groups in the upper corners plainly depict a civic entertainment; a couple of genial aldermen are shown at the right hand side; while in the lower corners we see affection for turtle, and its dire result, vividly portrayed. Along the lower margin may be read "R. S. HURST DELT. ET LITHO" on the left, "244 STRAND" on the right, and in the centre, the name and address of the publishers. On the lower flap is "No. 3," with a fancy label, supported by two comic figures, inscribed "ACKERMANN'S COMIC ENVELOPES." The other flaps are quite plain. This is not at all an uncommon envelope, which makes it the more curious that Nos. 1 and 2 (which must be presumed to have existed) should be quite unknown to collectors.

I have met with a few other miscellaneous illustrated envelopes or letter sheets of early date, which are perhaps worthy of note. The first of these is in the form of a sheet, about  $9 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The address side of this, when folded in the old-fashioned style, is enframed by scenes from Oxford; at the top a general view, with the river winding in front, and apparently a boat race and an archery meeting in the foreground; below is the river again, with Oxonians in cap and gown boating and fishing; and the sides are occupied by two members of the University drawn upon a larger scale. In the right lower corner are the words "OXONIAN DELINT. No. 2." The size of the whole design is  $5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and it appears to be an etching. The copy I have seen (kindly lent me by Mr. W. T. Wilson) was used August 1st, 1840.

Another of a similar nature shows views of Windsor Castle; a general view at the top, St. George's Chapel on the lower left, and the Terrace on the lower right. Along the bottom margin is inscribed, "DRAWN & ETCHED BY W. A. DELAMOTTE, OXFORD." A space is marked out for a stamp in the right upper corner, plainly showing that this was intended for an envelope or letter sheet, but my copy is upon a thick, soft paper, quite unsuitable for writing on; it is cut close to the design, so that the original shape cannot be ascertained. The size of the print is  $5 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. I am informed that Mr. Delamotte was an artist in water-colours, who lived at Oxford all his life, and died there, it is believed, about twenty-five years ago. Possibly he was also the author of the Oxford envelope.

The next is again lent me by Mr. Wilson. The design upon it was probably inspired by the Mulready, but it is of foolscap size,  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$  inches; it is of ordinary envelope construction, and the design occupies the whole of the address side. In the centre above are small maps of the two hemispheres, surmounted by a dove; a ribbon stretches out at each side of this, inscribed "FREE TRADE WITH"—"ALL THE WORLD," on the left and right hand portions respectively. Below the hemispheres is the inscription, in two lines, "A POEM"—"by Horatio Smith, Esqr." Immediately under this is a kind of mound, on which stands a figure of Britannia with Shield and Trident; while at either side is seated Plenty, with a Cornucopia, and Justice, with her Sword and Scales; on the front of the mound are the words "A FAC-SIMILE," the meaning of which in this connection does not seem quite clear. The sea appears in the central background, with two sailing ships on the right, and a steamer on the left. Further towards the sides we have the Pyramids on the sea-shore on the left, and an Elephant, quite as large as the Pyramids, in a similar position on the right; and more in the foreground are a camel, with baggage, &c., on one side, and some negroes with casks and bales on the other. Along the lower margin and up the two sides runs a kind of Wreath, formed of roses, shamrocks, thistles, wheat, barley, and oats, artistically



mingled. But where the Poem is, and what all this is a Facsimile of, are questions which perhaps could only be answered by Horatio Smith, Esq.

It is not surprising that in more recent times a stamp dealer should have adapted Mulready's design, with a view to using it upon envelopes, &c., as an advertisement of his business. I have before me a sheet employed by M. Maury, of Paris, which is headed by what may be termed a Caricature of the Mulready, though it was not intended to hold the latter up to ridicule. In the upper centre is M. Maury himself, standing in a chest labelled "TIMBRES POSTE ETRANGERS," and showering letters or stamps on the right and left. There are ships in the background; the Chinamen appear to be trading in stamps, the Indians are dancing with delight at the receipt of additions to their albums, the niggers are at work upon casks addressed "MAURY, PARIS," and the elephants and camels are laden with cases for the same well-known stamp merchant. The groups at the sides consist of young persons of both sexes armed with stamp books, which they are diligently examining. M. Maury has kindly sent me two sizes of this design,  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches and  $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches respectively, each forming the heading to a printed form; but he tells me that one of them (or both perhaps) was also printed upon envelopes. These were described in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* in August, 1870, and probably had then been recently published.

It is more curious to find a design of a similar nature employed by a firm of publishers who do not appear to have had anything to do with stamps. I have before me a half sheet, about  $11 \times 8$  inches, folded like a letter-sheet, and having a space marked out for the address,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The upper half of this space is occupied by a vignette. A figure of Mercury is shown seated on a pile of boxes; in the centre, and scattering books on each side; in the background are Ships on the right, and a Train on the left; further to the right are Indians, Arabs, &c., one of them riding upon a Camel and more in the foreground some persons are seated at a table, and children on the ground, all reading the books so lavishly distributed. On the left are other groups of various nationalities, including a party of Orientals on the back of an Elephant, and in the foreground an individual, perhaps a missionary, reading aloud to a group seated under a banana or a palm tree. Below this vignette runs a scroll, inscribed "VIUDA E HIJOS DE J. SUBIRANA. EDITORES. BARCELONA." (Widow and Sons of J. Subirana, Publishers.) On the lower left is a space marked for an adhesive stamp, surmounted by a Lion *couchant*, and in the lower corners are the words "EXPORTACION." and "IMPORTACION." The ends of this sheet, like those of the Mulready letter-sheets, are filled with letterpress, consisting in this case of advertisements of books, principally of a religious nature, published by the firm. The copy before me was used in 1874; the same design was, I believe, also printed upon post-card.

It may be suggested that the last two items would more properly have come with the other imitations of Mulready's drawing, but the difference of their date and of their object led me to keep them until now.

#### A GREAT COLOMBIAN DISCOVERY.

For some weeks New York has been alive with talk about a wonderful rarity in the possession of one of its numerous dealers, namely an unsevered pair of Colombians, 1863, 20c red and 50c red on part of a letter addressed from Bogota to some other place, the name of which was unfortunately torn from the envelope. We understand that as much as \$200 has been offered and refused for this *rara avis*, and we were indeed curious to have a look

at the article. At the Convivial meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held on the evening of Oct. 14th, we were fortunate enough to obtain a glance at the stamp in question, and we found that besides the pair there was also a single specimen of the 50c red on a piece of entire letter. The moment that we glanced at the stamps they appeared suspicious to us, and we requested the privilege of making a careful examination. We told the possessor of the rarity of our suspicions and showed him a great many points on which we based them. In particular we were struck by the dull color of the stamps and also with the exactness with which the stars before and after the value were drawn. They were as perfect as the North star on a clear winter's night, and in our experience all the stars in question of the Colombian issue of 1863 look very much as though they had been on a prolonged spree. However, to be serious, on a careful examination we found that our original suspicions were well founded, and we detected the following differences between the genuine stamps of 1863 and those thus submitted to us: The color is much duller as in all genuine specimens the 20c is in very bright red; the size of the stamps is  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. smaller than the genuine; the right hand lower twig is perfectly formed, whereas it is roughly broken off in the genuine; the lower right hand leaf ends in 3 ragged lines, whereas in the genuine the lines formed a perfect leaf; the second leaf from the bottom, on the left, is cut off by the frame, whereas in the genuine it is a perfect leaf and barely touches the frame.

The 20c which accompanied the 50c is of the same type and the same description will answer for it.

The holder of the stamp has had a lucky escape from selling a counterfeit, and in justice to him we must state that he has heartily thanked us for our information. The stamps were sent to him for sale on commission and had we not discovered the fraud he would have been compelled, at some future day, to repay out of his own pocket the amount he would have received for the stamps.

### THE POSTALLY STAMPED PAPER OF SARDINIA.

BY KARL V. GÜNDEL.

(Concluded).

Translated from *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.

#### REPRINTS, COUNTERFEITS, ETC.

About fifteen years ago (I cannot now find out the exact time), the original dies of the stamps and also some of the machinery with which the Postally Stamped Paper was manufactured, was sold by the authorities of the Italian Post office to a party by the name of Usigli, in Florence, he being granted permission to use this material for the manufacture of Postally Stamped paper. Somewhat later on this material was transferred to Mr. G. C. Bonasi. At first only a few of these newly manufactured articles were placed in the market but later on an unlimited number were offered.

In so far as the party who was authorized to re-manufacture this paper with impressions of the original stamps sold them as reprints at low prices, there cannot have been much objection, as the manufacturer made use of the right which had been granted him. But the affair puts on an entirely different appearance when, later on, some of these reprints with genuine stamps were sold as originals and at very high prices. It becomes even worse when the sheets which had been recently manufactured, are, in order to make them appear to be originals, supplied with fictitious addresses and

post marks, which, although easily recognized by an expert may just as easily deceive anyone who has never seen any genuine sheets. However, I must declare, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, that I do not accuse any particular person of having manufactured counterfeits of these stamps, but my remarks are all general. Counterfeits exist in large numbers, that is certain, but from whom they emanated, of that I cannot find any positive trace.

For the reasons mentioned before I have thought it necessary to add this chapter to my article on the Postal Paper; of course, I run the risk that the conclusions reached herein and which are based on the most minute investigation, may not be a source of pleasure to a number of people who possess these reprints and believe that they possess the genuine original article. I regret that this, however, cannot be avoided; the bitter pill must be swallowed with the best grace possible.

Before I enter into minute details, I must mention that for the sake of brevity I have included under the name of reprints all entire sheets of the class named of which I have had many dozens in my hands and which I declared to be newly manufactured after full investigation. At the same time, it is very likely that other reprints besides those mentioned by me exist, and I can only state that I have enumerated all that I have seen. Where I say "used" I mean sheets which contained a genuine letter and not such as simply bear an address.

I cannot say much of importance about reprints of the provisional issue. In manufacturing the genuine sheets a number of different kinds of paper with various private watermarks were used, and besides that, these sheets are not all alike in size and quality. However, by following my remarks in the Second Division of this article, it will not be difficult to recognize these differences. At the same time it is not easy to designate any special points by which we can secure an absolute test for recognizing the genuine sheets. However, I should think that a connoisseur who has had many genuine sheets of this paper pass through his hands, would immediately recognize a reprint made on a different kind of paper.

The provisional issue was to be replaced by the regular issue as soon as possible, and was used for only one year. I am therefore safe in saying that no large number of them was manufactured but only so many as were deemed necessary for immediate use. Also, as I have already pointed out in the second part of this article, the sheets of the provisional issue which remained on hand when the regular issue appeared were almost all used for Inter Postal Correspondence, and therefore there is no likelihood that any large quantity of them remained over unused. Of those used for Inter Postal purposes I have seen some used as late as 1825 and, in fact, one specimen as late as 1839. It is very likely therefore that pretty much all of the sheets remaining over in 1819 were used for such official correspondence. I therefore accept only such sheets as undoubtedly genuine on which real letters (not addresses alone) are to be found, it being understood that the appearance of the ink be such as it would be likely to be after seventy years, which may be easily judged by an expert who has had a large quantity of old correspondence pass through his hands; I also consider genuine those sheets bearing letters which are provided with a postal imprint, and in which the appearance of the printer's ink and the character of the letters will bear the test of inspection. I do not think much of unused sheets even when supplied with some kind of an address, and consider them suspicious to say the least.

As to reprints of the regular issue I can adduce more points, as these sheets were in use for 17 years.

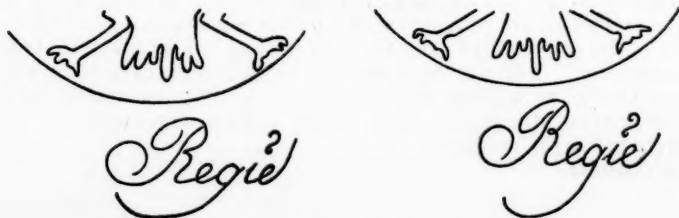
Let us consider,

1st—*PAPER.*

The paper of the certainly genuine sheets, of which I have had many dozens of the years 1820 to 1840, inclusive, submitted to me, was all as nearly alike as could be expected from the process of manufacture then in use. However, in those sheets which I consider reprints, there were some great differences, particularly in the color and texture, which differences were so striking that a connoisseur would notice them immediately. Also the strength and compactness of the reprinted sheets is so entirely different from that of the genuine that I venture to say that I could select them from a number of genuine sheets even if blindfolded. The genuine sheets are medium strong and somewhat smooth; the reprints somewhat rougher, stronger and sometimes softer or stiffer than the genuine. Besides this the reprints bear evidences of being newly manufactured.

2d—*SIZE.*

All genuine sheets, without exception, that have passed through my hands (and their number is not small) were trimmed on all four sides and were 38.7 to 50 cm. in width and 25.7 to 26.2 cm. in length. According to the decree of the Royal Treasury, the width of the sheets was designed to be 9 inches 4 lines, and the length 6 inches one line according to old Sardinian measure, which in centimetres equals 39.959 and 26.045 respectively. The slight variations in the size of the genuine sheets may be attributed to the manner in which they were trimmed, where it might easily be that sometimes a centimetre more and sometimes a centimetre less was removed. The sheets, however, which I consider reprints have always been found uncut and in general they are 42 centimetres in width and 27 centimetres in length. However, the decree does not mention whether the prescribed size was to be that of the untrimmed or trimmed sheets, but as all the genuine sheets that I have seen were trimmed, and were all exactly or almost exactly of the prescribed size, it may be assumed that the size decreed was that of the trimmed sheets. Besides as may be seen in the provisional issue, it was the custom at that time in Sardinia to trim all letter paper, and I cannot see why this should have been stopped when the regular issue appeared. It is not possible to state definitely whether the machinery used in the manufacture of the genuine sheets was large enough for only one sheet or for two sheets, and I have not been able to find out anything definite in regard to this point. In the reprints, however, I have found that the sheets of the soft paper (a) were manufactured singly, and the stiff paper (b) in connection with another sheet (probably made without watermark for reprinted cut specimens) from which we can judge that in the latter the rough edges were to be found only on three sides, whereas the upper edge plainly showed the cut where it was separated from another part of the sheet. I am very suspicious of all untrimmed sheets, as I have never seen a genuine untrimmed sheet. It is possible that here and there a genuine sheet may have slipped in which has not been trimmed, but as a rule it may be stated that they were trimmed.

3d—*WATERMARK.*

In order not to say too much on this point, I shall consider only the eagle. In the genuine sheets I have found a number of eagles differing greatly in design, whereas in the reprints I have found only two varieties, namely: (a), in the soft paper the eagle is in a circle 11 cm. in diameter, and the sweep of the 'g' in the word 'Regie' reaches almost to the end of the letter 'r' (see fig.); the design of the eagle is very similar to that of the next figure except that it is somewhat larger; (b). in the rough stiff paper I find the eagle in a circle about 10 cm. in diameter and the sweep of the 'g' does not reach by any means as far as that in the last figure. The machinery used for these sheets was certainly not arranged for one sheet alone but also for a second one (perhaps without watermark) because on the upper edge of the sheet the cut by which it was separated from another part is easily recognized. I scarcely believe that the other half of the machinery was also arranged with watermark. The manufacture of such machinery with eagle, frame, inscription, etc., is so expensive that it is hardly likely that more than one watermark was made for the manufacture of the reprints.

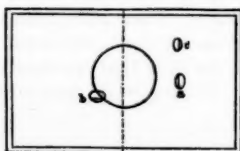
In manufacturing paper, it is much more expensive to use the smaller machinery, but in manufacturing these reprints, where the price received is far in excess of the value of the paper, the cost plays no important part.



Among the sheets thus manufactured (reprints according to my views) I have found a number that bear to the right and left of the eagle a six-rayed star 12 mm. long and also a somewhat larger one, 17 mm. in size. These stars are placed at a distance of 6.4 cm. to the left and 10 cm. to the right of the center of the circle containing the eagle.

As I cannot find any mention, in the decree, of such stars and as I have never found them in any genuine sheets, I consider these stars as merely an addition made for the benefit of the reprinted sheets. We cannot find any reason why stars should be added to the watermark on the genuine sheets, but their existence among the reprints is more easily explained. The manufacturer probably wanted to make more varieties in order to sell more of his wares. Has this not frequently happened with surcharged stamps? This, however, is certain, that all reprinted sheets on rough paper whether they bear a small or large star, or none at all are made by the same set of machinery, as the differences in the watermarks are so slight that they can be attributed to the different states of dampness in which the sheets were removed from the rolls, and the consequent differences in shrinking. It is difficult to realize that watermarks made from different sets of machinery should be absolutely alike, as they are woven in by means of wires. However, as all the eagles, as well as all the other parts of the watermarks found on the rough paper are exactly alike, I must conclude that the same machinery was used, first without star, then with small star and finally with large star.

#### 4th—THE STAMP.





In the undoubtedly genuine sheets, as has already been stated in part 3rd, the stamp is placed almost equally distant from the upper and lower edges (a) whereas in the entire sheets of the reprints it is placed horizontally on one side of the eagle, the right hand end running somewhat into the circle (b), as per illustration. In the half sheets, the stamp is much further up than in the genuine, that is to say, it is about in the upper third of the sheet, (c). I have also seen another kind of counterfeit, in which the paper and stamp were undoubtedly genuine, only the stamp was not impressed in the manner in which it should have been, but upside down, that is to say the upper part instead of the lower facing the eagle. I have also seen a blue stamp instead of the colorless one on genuine half sheets. This can be easily explained in that the stamped half of a genuine sheet was cut off and a new stamp impressed in the other half by the counterfeiter; thus he produced two genuine (?) half sheets from one genuine one.

Until now we have dealt only with the new manufacture, or we may say reprints, of these sheets, which were provided with genuine stamps and in which the sheets were manufactured with the original machinery.

The following borders on counterfeiting :

#### 5th.—ADDRESSES.

The ink on the addresses as well as the letters contained in all the undoubtedly genuine sheets, show a normal fading. In the reprints, which, by the way, I have never seen with any letters but only with addresses, the writing was either so black that it is impossible that it could have been from 60 to 70 years old, or else it was so faded that that it can have been done only by a chemical process. Every address on these reprints read as follows :

(a) Sua Eccellenza  
Il Signore Ministro dell Interno,  
Torino.

To his Excellency—the Minister of the Interior—Turin. However, the Minister of the Interior must have had a name and the addresses should probably have read as follows:

A Sua Eccellenza,  
Il Signore (Name), Ministro dell Interno  
di Sua Majesta  
Torino.

As stated before, all addressed reprints which have passed through our hands were, without exception, addressed to the nameless minister of the Interior. The civic authorities (to judge from the seal almost all were municipal) must be supposed to have known the name of the minister, as well as the form of address in vogue at that time.

I therefore consider the status of the incorrect addresses established, and can look upon them as bungling forgeries. Of course the hand writings of these addresses are different, and only those which are supposed to originate in the same place are written by the same parties. But this will prove nothing, as it is easy enough to find a number of people who will accomodate anybody by writing addresses.

Then if we presume, although we do not admit it, that these entire and half sheets were used to enclose letters addressed to an un-named minister of the Interior, how are we to believe that so many of such wrappers should have been saved until now? If they were used only for the purpose of en-

veloping letters, the Minister would undoubtedly have thrown them into his waste basket, and it is certain that at that period there were no gifted employes of the office who prophesied the great interest that would attach to these sheets in after years from a Philatelic standpoint.

We have not seen any genuine sheets with genuine letters addressed to any officials except those of the postoffice, and it is a fair conclusion that all such addressed to an unnamed Minister of the interior are recent manufactures; besides the designation "Sardinian envelopes" is undoubtedly incorrect. In the decree it was plainly ordered that the letters were to be written on the postally stamped paper and not to be enclosed in them. We have not been able to find any evidence that such enclosures were permitted.

#### 6th—SEALS.

All the seals, at least all that I have seen, on sheets which were supposed to have been used as envelopes bore the Sardinian eagle and the inscription "commune de" and name of the town. However, as in all countries (and probably in Sardinia as well) each city had its own arms, it does not seem likely to me that all the Sardinian cities should have had the same eagle, and that name of the town formed the only difference. Is it not more likely that for the seals of the reprints only a single one without the name of any town was manufactured, and a number were reproduced by electrotyping to which the names of various towns were added?

#### 7th—CANCELLATION.

In the many dozens of genuine sheets which I have seen, originating in the different cities of Sardinia, e.g., Turin, Genoa, Novara, Cunio, Alessandria, Chambery and many others, all of which had been forwarded through the mails,

**GENOVA**  
**21·D1C**

**NOVARA**  
**19·G1U.**

the cancellation was in very oily ink, almost always black and very seldom red, and without exception in large Roman letters made by an unpracticed hand, and impressed diagonally at the upper right hand end. Below, the name of the town was the date in antique numerals. The letters differ somewhat in size but never in character. The smallest that I found were on the Genoa cancellation, and the largest on that of Novara. The oil in the color of every letter had soaked into the paper and formed yellow spots around each one, as is to be expected in such old impressions made with oily ink. Also, with very few exceptions the reverse of each sheet showed the hand stamp, in similar characters, of the town addressed.

In the reprints, however, the names of the towns are in more modern characters, of a kind which can hardly have been in use at that time in Sardinia. They are impressed very clearly and carefully, horizontally in black

**ALBENGA FINALE FOSSANO GENOVA**

and sometimes in red in an excellent quality of printer's ink. Besides, we find no trace of the oil around the letters. An expert declares these names were printed on the sheets with good printer's ink, which can certainly not have been the case with the cancellations used at that time. We also find neither the date of posting nor the date of receipt of these sheets at their destination.



Besides, the decree of Nov. 7th, 1818, expressly states that letters written on the Postally Stamped Paper which are sent through the mails were not to be entitled to any reduction from the usual tax. We therefore fail to find any reason why these municipalities should have used this paper in addressing the Minister of the Interior. Would this not have been an entirely useless expenditure? We cannot find any later decree by which letters on Stamped Paper were to be forwarded through the mails post free. We may also adduce as evidence, that on half sheets addressed from Genoa to Turin we find stamps of 15 and 25 cen. and on some addressed from Fossaro to Turin, about half the distance, we find some of 50 cen. and some addressed from Finale to a distance somewhat greater than that between Genoa and Turin some stamps of 15 Cen. etc. What is the reason for this inequality? I unhesitatingly express the opinion that the printed names of towns are simply forgeries which will be easily recognized by an investigator. At least the forger should have used the precaution of selecting his stamps with due regard to the distances to be travelled. As to the use to which the remainders of the sheets were put, all that we can say is, that they, as well as all of the provisional issues, were used for Inter Postal Correspondence. Among a number of sheets used postally I have found one of the year 1839 with a postal imprint containing a notice that insufficient postage had been paid on a certain letter. From this late date we may judge that almost all of the remaining stock of the paper was used for Inter Postal Correspondence.

Genuine used sheets might be found in moderate quantities among family papers or among the correspondence of old business houses as well as in the archives of the postoffice or perhaps those of other departments. But certainly we can find no reason why so many genuine unused sheets should have been found.

About cut specimens I shall not say much, as I have had only a small number of these in my hands. All that I have had were undoubtedly reprints. The dies are genuine but the paper is not correct. Whoever has minutely examined any genuine sheets will find this immediately. In the blue stamps the paper is much rougher, stronger and softer than the genuine, whereas in the colorless stamps the paper is much smoother than in that of the genuine stamps. Besides this the cut specimens are usually sold as reprints. At the same time, I would advise everybody not to buy any cut specimens offered as originals and pay a high price for them, as real cut specimens can exist in only very limited quantities. It is possible that recently new counterfeits have been made in which the stamp is correctly impressed, but the quality of the paper will show them to any connoisseur. In order to distinguish such forgeries the eagle will form the best kind of test, as in all probability the same watermark as that employed in the early reprints, would be used.

For the real student of postage stamps the Postally Stamped paper of Sardinia, although not an evidence of prepayment of postage, will possess considerable interest and will merit a place in his collection. Genuine entire sheets are extremely rare, and are sold at such high prices that no great number of Philatelists will be able to purchase them. Others will have no other recourse except to purchase reprints when they can be bought at a reasonable price and when they are sold for what they are. Half sheets I consider of but little value as only entire sheets were actually used at the time, and as they can show only half of the watermark instead of the whole of it.

Until now I have never found any original cut specimens but only reprints made from original dies. I should think that 50 pfenning would be a good price for the entire set of six, three with blue and three with colorless stamp

## THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

(Continued from page 348.)

(Philatelic Record.)

The classification of the numerous varieties of these stamps is a matter of considerable difficulty, as neither design nor watermark permit of any arrangement, symmetrical or synchronous. *Oceania* somewhat glosses over the difficulty by saying that "the lettering is found printed in various colours upon almost every variety of type, colour, shade, watermark, and perforation." As referring to the departmental letters this is hardly a correct description: in types, there are only the two varieties of the 2d.: the 1d., which is alluded to later on in the forenamed work as "scarce, except O.S. on Type II.," I have never yet seen with any other surcharge. In the sheets of official reprints, issued by the South Australian Post Office Department on the 23rd April, 1884, the date of issue of the 1d. of the second type is given as January, 1875, which is the date I have ventured to assign, for reasons given, for the issue of the surcharge of "O.S." It therefore seems feasible that this type was never used for the various separate departments, and this surmise is supported by the fact that its predecessor (Type I.) is not infrequently found bearing the letters "O.S." postmarked early in 1875, thus indicating that the old stock was not used up at the time of the change of the lettering. It is therefore hardly likely that the authorities would go back again to the old lettering on the new issue, when even the obsolete one had received the new surcharge. If my assumption on this head is correct, it is distinctly corroborative as to the date of issue of the "O. S." As to the remaining portion of the definitions in *Oceania*, before mentioned, it would have been perhaps more correct to have written, "That all the values have been seen bearing some variety of these departmental letters in either red, blue, or black; but that no opportunity has as yet arisen to ascertain which values, watermarks, perforations, or shades are peculiar to the several departments respectively."

The table of degrees of rarity, quoted on page 158 of last month's *Record*, will also require to be modified in view of recent knowledge. The 1d., I have already alluded to; the 2d. is described as common. But there are twopennies and twopennies! The 3d., with the red surcharge, is no longer unknown; to the 4d. the same remark applies as to the 2d.; the 1s., orange or yellow, will also probably remain unknown, as it was superseded in July, 1862, by the brown stamp! The definitions of the other values are also susceptible of amendment or explanation. which, however, I can better do under the heads of the respective letters in my list.

It is obviously far easier to criticise what little has been done before, than to make a new departure without any definite compass to steer by. It was therefore with considerable hesitation that, after consultation with one or two friendly collectors, I ultimately decided to mount my lettered South Australian stamps on the lines that I propose to explain. The first natural impulse would be to arrange these stamps by the type, but it will be seen that these vary, both as to dates of issue and design, the 2d. appearing in two varieties;

the watermarks also are a somewhat indiscriminate mixture, and are found varying as often as three times on the same stamp—there was therefore no reliable system to be deduced here; the dates of issue also offered no feasible scheme, as the stamps were not issued in sets or groups. Again, the attempt to arrange each value alphabetically under its initial letters failed utterly, as in very many instances, with the most extended search, I had failed to find the stamps, and it is probable that their use was very vicarious, otherwise this system would have been a good one. In despair I at last had recourse to the least important of the distinctive qualifications of a stamp—perforation—to enable me to reduce the arrangement of these stamps to anything approaching a system. I think I cannot better illustrate this plan than by reproducing the synopsis, or table of dates, that I have written on the first page of the lettered South Australian stamps in my own collection, premising that the dates of issue are approximate only, being taken from *Oceania*, and if the Specimen Sheet before alluded to is reliable, may have to be somewhat modified when the next list of the general issues is prepared.

Chronological Table of the issues on which the separately-lettered Departmental Surcharges are found, roughly classified according to Perforations:

A. ROULETTED.		
Date.	Values.	Watermark.
'59-64	1d., 2d., 6d., 9d., 1s.	Star.
'66-67	10d.	"
'67	4d., 2s.	"
'68	2d., Type II.	S.A. and Crown.
'69	2d.	Star.
B. ROULETTED AND PERFORATED II ½.		
'68-'9	1d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s.	Star.
'70	2d., Type II.	"
C. PERFORATED II ½.		
'68	2d., Type II.	S.A. and Crown.
'68	2d., "	Star.
'68-'72	1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s, 2s.	"
D. PERFORATED 10.		
'70	2d.	S.A. and Crown.
'71-'4	1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s., 2s.	Star.
'71	2d., 4d.	V. and Crown.
E. PERFORATIONS COMPOUND.		
'70	2d. Type II.	S.A. and Crown.
'71	1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s., 2s.	Star.

*Note.*—Unless otherwise mentioned the first Type is the one cited; the 1s is, of course, brown.

It will be obvious that even this system is but a faulty one, occasionally cumbersome, and often, as will be seen, involved; but it seems to me as good as any other, and I therefore present it for what it is worth, and invite collectors to arrange their Departmentals according to it until a better scheme can be devised. There are, of course, none of the imperforate stamps that bear these surcharges, as they were all long obsolete before 1868. The Rouletted Series, which come first, appear to have borne the brunt of the shock, as all the values with roulettes are to be found with either one or other of the

surcharges, and, as will be noted later on, more complete sets are found here as a rule than in the case of the perforated stamps. With regard to the series combining roulettes and perforations, the order adopted is perhaps chronologically incorrect; but by the postmarked specimens that I have, the interval could have been but a short one, whereas by placing these next the whole of the perforations follow each other. As regards the various gauges of perforations, I have, as far as I am able, placed them in their chronological order; but it will be obvious that this can only be approximate, as there seems to have been no set rule. There can, however, be no doubt whatever that the first to appear was that measuring  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and of which the 2d., Type I., is so rarely found. The 10 gauge can be fairly placed next, from the study of the watermarks and the dated specimens, while of the compound perforated specimens, I have seen the ordinary issues used practically up to date. There are so many varieties of these "compounds" that they can best be generically classed here, and particularised under their respective letters.

I will now proceed to enumerate the various specimens that I have in my possession, or have *seen* in the collections of others. Those that I indicate with a note of enquiry are varieties that I have heard of, or have reason to believe may exist; but such existence must not be assumed, nor should I include them but for the desire to get further information for future guidance in a revised catalogue of these stamps. For the same reason I have adopted a somewhat colloquial, and perhaps discursive, method in my notes to the various departments, in the hope perhaps that, being less "dry," they will lead to enquiry and amplification at the hands of other collectors and writers. With this hoped for accumulation of knowledge they can, I trust, be some day duly condensed on the strictest scientific principles.

*(To be Continued.)*

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1851-54, LAUREATED HEAD OF QUEEN.

REMAINDERS AND REPRINTS.

*Monthly Journal.*

For some months past, articles have appeared in the various philatelic journals tending to throw doubt upon what we have been selling as remainders of these stamps, and we have been making enquiries in various quarters to get at the truth of these reports, and we will now lay before our readers a full account of the matter, together with the conclusions we have come to, and the action we intend to take.

The stamps in question are those with the laureated head of Queen, without watermark, being the 2d. blue (stars in upper corners), 6d. brown of the second plate, and the 8d. orange-yellow.

The first that was heard in England of the alleged finding of these stamps, was by letters from Dawson A. Vindin & Co., Victoria Arcade, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, who wrote to various philatelists, under date of December 7th, 1887, stating that eight sheets of each of the above stamps had been discovered, and offering to each one a set of three sheets for the net price of £200. In various letters during the following few months, Messrs. Vindin & Co. stated, among other things, that the plates of these

stamps were not in existence, that they guaranteed them to be old originals, and genuine in all respects, and that they came from a high official in Sydney; they also guaranteed in writing that there were no more of these stamps than the eight sheets.

The stamps when received here excited a large amount of interest, and after careful comparison by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, and by Mr. M. P. Castle, the stamps were pronounced to be identical with the plates that had already been constructed, and no doubt was entertained that they were from the original plates.

The next we hear of these stamps was some twelve months later, when a Mr. Alfred Van Dyck, from Sydney, visited London. Mr. Van Dyck, who was well known by correspondence with English collectors, had the reputation of being an advanced philatelist, and a man of considerable means; he had with him a remarkably fine collection of stamps belonging to himself, and this collection was purchased for cash down by our own firm. He also had with him a collection belonging to Dr. Andrew Houson, of Sydney. This collection was placed in the hands of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, & Cooper, and was sold by public auction, and the net proceeds handed over to Mr. Van Dyck. Finally this person placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas Bull, of the said firm, some scores of sets of sheets of the before-named 2d., 6d., and 8d. stamps, for realisation. The history of these stamps, as given by Mr. Van Dyck, was that they were the last printings from the original plates, but the plates having become too much worn, the stamps were considered too poor impressions to be put into use, and it was stated that these sheets had been kept in the printer's office in Sydney. Mr. Van Dyck further stated that he had secured these stamps through the aid of one of the very highest officials in Sydney. (The name of this gentleman was mentioned verbally, but as we have not got it in writing, we do not consider ourselves at liberty to give it.) The amount asked for the stamps was a large one, but an arrangement was eventually made by which Mr. Thomas Bull and two other gentlemen jointly purchased the parcel of stamps, paying for them in cash. Mr. Van Dyck then disappeared from the scene, and, we understand, has not been seen since in Australia; and we also understand that he has not accounted to Dr. Houson for the money that was paid to him for the doctor's collection.

The syndicate of three, at this time holding the stamps, commenced gradually to auction them, and high prices were at first realized. Eventually, however, our services were called in, and we were asked if we would purchase them. As the price asked was a high one, we were unable to do this; but eventually we agreed to take charge of the stock, and to sell them at a fixed rate, receiving a commission for all sold, and paying the balance over to the syndicate who were the owners. The stock was placed in our hands on September 18th, 1890, and consisted of

5798	.	.	2d., blue.
8597	.	.	6d., brown.
3998	.	.	8d., yellow.

We sold a quantity of these stamps in the belief that they were as stated, that is, genuine original remainders, printed from the original plates at the time the genuine stamps were used. About May this year various articles were published in the Philatelic press tending to throw discredit on these stamps, and on the 5th of May we wrote to the Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, head of the Colonial Office, asking if he could obtain us any information on this matter. We had an answer to our letter on the 9th of that month, stat-



ing that Lord Knutsford had no information on the subject, and referring us to the Government of New South Wales. On May 29th we sent the following letter to the Postmaster-General, Sydney.

"We have been in communication with the Foreign Office here in relation to the matter mentioned below, and Lord Knutsford now desires us to write direct to you for full particulars on this subject.

"A rumour is now current in this trade which causes a large amount of blame to be thrown on your Department; namely, that some of the early and obsolete issues of New South Wales have been reprinted. We cannot guarantee the truth of this report, but the effects of it are that stamps which some two years ago were worth from £10 to £15 are now realising only a few shillings each.

"We enclose you herewith samples of three stamps most referred to; namely, the laureated head of Queen, 2d. blue, 6d. brown, and 8d. yellow.

"To the best of our belief these stamps were brought to London by a certain Mr. Van Dyck, of Sydney, and were sold in various quarters.

"We understand that Mr. Van Dyck stated that these stamps were a lot that had been found in the office of the printer in Sydney, and that they were late impressions from the dies, which had worn too much to permit the stamps to be put in circulation.

"We shall now be obliged if you will inform us:

"Firstly, At what date the stamps like those we enclose you were printed?

"Secondly, Whether any of these stamps have been reprinted of recent years? and if so, at what date?

"Thirdly, If the plates for printing these stamps are still in existence?

"This matter is of considerable importance to the trade, and we also think that for the credit of one of our best Colonies such reports as are now in circulation may be officially denied. We therefore trust that you will have the kindness to let us have a full answer by an early mail."

In reply to the above letter we received the following one from Mr. S. S. Lambton, Secretary to the Post-office at Sydney:

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"24th July, 1891.

"GENTLEMEN,—In replying specifically to the questions asked in your letter dated the 29th May last, I have the honour to inform you: 1st, That the stamps which you refer to (herewith returned), namely, the 2d. blue, 6d. brown, and 8d. yellow, laurelled wreathed design, were issued, the 2d. in 1851, the 6d. in 1852, and the 8d. in 1853; and they continued in use until the succeeding new issues, namely, the 6d. and 8d. in 1854, and the 2d. in 1856. 2nd, Postage stamps are not printed in this office, but in the Government Printing Office, and so far as can be ascertained none of these stamps have been reprinted of recent years. 3rd, That it is understood that the plates were destroyed, and there is no official evidence of the existence of any of them.

"It is a matter of surprise to this Department that any stamps from these plates should be put into the London market as genuine, and it would be interesting to this office to have any particulars of an authentic kind that would throw any light upon the matter, either in regard to the existence of a forged plate; to any of the genuine plates, believed to have been destroyed,

having escaped destruction ; or as to any quantity of genuine stamps\* from these plates having found their way to London.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) S. S. LAMBTON, *Secretary.*"

As will be seen, but little information can be gathered from this letter ; but we have been able to obtain further information from Mr. Basset Hull, and we copy the following remarks from his journal for July last.

Mr. Hull recently took a trip to Sydney, and gives an account of our connection with these stamps. He then proceeds as follows.\*

\* \* \* \* \*

The above facts are all that we have been able to obtain on this subject, and after careful consideration we feel that we must come to the same conclusion as that arrived at by Mr. Basset Hull.

Firstly, we now believe that the original plates are in the possession of Mr. Van Dyck, who has either obtained them by favour, or possibly purchased them in some curiosity shop in Sydney.

Secondly, we believe that the stamps that have been sold by us as original remainders are reprints of recent date, but they are undoubtedly from the original dies.

The next matter for our consideration is, as to the position we now hold towards those of our customers who have purchased these stamps as original remainders, and on the faith of our guarantee.

Although the matter will entail a heavy loss on us, we have decided to take back such stamps at the price we received for them on the following conditions : Firstly, all such stamps must be returned to us on or before 1st February, 1892 ; after that date no stamps can be exchanged. Secondly, stamps will only be received back in perfect condition, and in the same state as sold by us ; that is to say, that where we sold stamps in entire sheets they must be returned in sheets, and not cut up. Thirdly, the full amount paid for such stamps as are returned will be credited to the accounts of those returning them, and we shall be obliged if our clients would send a list of other stamps which they wish to receive to the value of those returned, or if specially desired, the full amount will be remitted in cash.

We have now explained all we know about these stamps : and we hereby state that we will willingly open our columns to receive letters from anyone who can throw light upon this matter ; and we especially call upon Messrs. D. A. Vindin & Co. to clear themselves from the imputations cast upon them, and to thoroughly explain their connection with Mr. Van Dyck.

Just as we are going to press, we notice the following advertisement by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., in their last journal :

"THE CHEAPEST YET.

"We have just purchased the remainder of the sheets of the Laureated Head Issue of New South Wales of the 6-pence and 8-pence values.

"These sheets are extremely valuable to the collector, as they contain all the varieties on the plates, and render it easy to discover any counterfeit by comparison.

"We now offer these sheets cheaper than they have ever been offered.

"Sheet of 25 6d. . . . . \$12.50  
" 50 8d. . . . . \$25.00"

\* We refrain from publishing this as we already printed it in last month's number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.



This strikes us as very curious. We have not sold our stock of these sheets to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and yet they state that they have purchased the remainder. We therefore call upon this Company to add their quota of information, and to let us know from whom they have purchased the so-called remainder.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

#### NOTE.

At the last moment we received the enclosed interesting article from Mr. M. P. Castle, which we cannot do better than insert here in full. We are glad to say that Mr. Castle confirms our views, and he is able to bring forward Vindin's letters; we would also draw our readers' special attention to the questions which, at the end of this article, Mr. Castle asks of the Sydney Philatelic Society, the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, and of Mr. Vindin.

For the benefit of the officials in Sydney, we may mention that Mr. Castle is eminently capable of writing upon this matter, as he is the greatest collector of the day of Australian stamps, and is also Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

THE LAUREATE "REMAINDERS" OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

I VENTURE to think that the time has now come when, in the interests of collectors, and in defence of the pseudo-attacks on the *bôna fides* of your firm, I may say a word or two on the subject. Although, with other members of the London Philatelic Society, I have been a victim of the mysterious transactions involved in the sale of these stamps, I have felt constrained to keep silence for fear of inflicting an injury on those who, like yourselves, have legitimately and honestly acquired an interest in them. The reasons I hold sufficient for now "having my say" on this subject are, firstly, the action taken by the South Australian Philatelic Society; secondly, the article contained in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* for July; and thirdly, an advertisement in the August number of the *American Journal of Philately*.

As to the first point, it is common knowledge that the correspondence which I reproduce below took place early this year; but in case any of our readers in this country have not seen it, and in view of its interesting nature, I should like it to be placed before all who wish to form an impartial judgment.

"GERMAN CLUB BUILDING, PIRIE STREET,

"ADELAIDE, 2nd February, 1891.

"The Postmaster-General, Sydney, New South Wales.

SIR.—On behalf of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, I beg respectfully to ask if there were any unused Reminders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of the issue 1851-54 sold by your Department within the last year or two? The reason of my inquiry will be apparent to you after perusal of Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s (Limited) advertisement, enclosed herewith, taken from Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s (Limited) *Monthly Journal* for October, 1890.

"The general belief of the members of my Society is, that these stamps are not genuine Government Reminders, but have been manufactured by some person to dupe stamp collectors. However, this is only surmise, and I

should esteem it an honour if you would give me any information in the matter.

"Trusting to have the honour of your reply,

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"O. W. ROSENHAM,

"*Secretary Philatelic Society of South Australia.*"

The advertisement enclosed states that the firm mentioned had secured the entire stock, and offered them at.

£2	for the plate of	50	varieties of	2d.
£4	"	"	25	" 6d.
£7	"	"	50	" 8d.

or £11 10s. for the three plates together.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"*February 12th, 1891.*

SIR,—In reply to your inquiry of the 2nd inst. as to whether there are any unused Reminders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of 1851-54, I have the honour to inform you that the matter was referred to the Inspector of Stamps, Government Printing-Office, who reports that 'there have been no Government Reminders of these stamps since I have been Inspector of Stamps, and as far as I can ascertain for many years previously. Without seeing the stamps I cannot give an opinion of their genuineness.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"(Signed) S. H. LAMBERTON, *Secretary.*"

As to the second point, Mr. Basset Hull, (presumably) after also publishing the forgoing, proceeds to state that although cognisant of the correspondence, he abstained from taking any action in the matter until he had the opportunity of personal investigation into the matter, as he was unwilling to cast any slur upon firms of well-known reputation. This opportunity he had in a recent visit to Sydney, when he procured specimens of the so-called laureate remainders, and submitted them to Mr. Dagarno, the Assistant Secretary of the General Post-office, "himself an earnest philatelist." This gentleman forthwith pronounced the stamps as forgeries, adding, "that the colours were not in the same shade as the originals, that no Government remainders had ever existed, and that no official reprints had ever been made, *though the question had been mooted*" (these italics are mine), "for the very sufficient reason that *the plates could not be found.*" Mr. Hull then laid the stamps before Mr. G. Kellick, the accountant of the Government Printing-offices, who had been connected with the stamp issuing department ever since 1857, and is also a philatelist. The specimens were submitted to a practical printer, who pronounced them impressions from a copper or steel-plate, and of comparatively recent origin. Mr. Kellick stated that they were, to his certain knowledge, neither Government remainders or official reprints. If the former, they would have certainly been entered in the stamp printing books, and their issue accounted for in the usual way. As to the latter, it was impossible, as any such would have come under his immediate supervision: and, moreover, the plates were non-existent. He also ridiculed the supposition that they were proof impressions, firstly, from their state of wear, which we all knew here; and secondly, which we did not know, from the number, "as one or two sheets at most would be printed in such case." Mr. Kellick produced two steel plates, the faces of which were ground down

quite smooth, obliterating all traces of engraving. These were described officially as the 1d. and 2d. (Laureates); but the latter is of course wrong, as the photograph of this plate defaced by hatchet cuts is well known to all readers of Dr. Houison's book, and the original of it is still in the printing office at Sydney. It must therefore have been the 3d. instead. This accounts for four plates of the Laureate series, as the 2d. was re-engraved, forming what is now called Plate III. The intermediate 2d., with the stars in the corner, engraved on copper, the 6d. of Carmichael entrusted to Jervis to re-engrave, and the 8d. form the complement. "The official statement is that none of these can be found." Mr. Hull then proceeds to say—(See paragraph quoted by our publishers beginning, "Now a curious fact comes to light."—Ed.)

He then shortly sums up the subsequent history of these stamps, their placement in the English market at £150 to £200 per set, the inclusion of the 8d. blue "proofs," and their gradual decline in price and increase in quantity and finally concludes that they are not Government Remainders or "Official Reprints," but "Reprints struck from the original plates by some person who has obtained possession of them in some manner unknown to the Government of New South Wales." He finally, without imputing any bad faith on the part of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., calls upon them to quote their evidence as to their title to be called "Government Remainders," and, generally speaking, leaves the *onus* of further explanation on the shoulders of your firm.

As to the third point. The advertisement alluded to the *American Journal of Philately* of August last is as follows:

"SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED.

"12 East Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

"THE CHEAPEST YET,

"We have just purchased the remainder of the sheets of the Laureated Head Issue of New South Wales of the 6d. and 8d. values. These sheets are extremely valuable to the collector, as they contain all the varieties on the plates, and render it easy to discover any counterfeit by comparison. We now offer these sheets cheaper than they have ever been offered.

"Sheet of 25 6d. . . . \$12.50

"50 8d. . . . \$25.00

"We also have a few sheets of the 8d. printed in blue, and showing the 50 varieties, which we offer for \$10.00 per sheet."

To summarise the proceeding, it will be seen that an enormous quantity of these "stamps" is now in the market. I believe I am correct in saying that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons acquired the power to sell their stock in an absolutely straightforward manner, that they came to them through a gentleman who believed he had bought "the entire stock" firsthand, and that the quantity of all the values consisted of about 20,000 stamps, including the 8d. blue proofs. That the "Remainder" has not been absorbed in this country is evident; and if the price asked by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. is any criterion, they should have double the quantity of their London competitors. The former advertise them as "the cheapest yet." There may be several "yets" before the bottom is touched! There are then, many thousands of these stamps on offer; and having stated the present aspect of the market, I will as briefly as I can, select from a voluminous correspondence such information as was vouchsafed to me—as I believe almost the first simple fly invited into this tangled spider's web.

On November 24th, 1887, Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, of Sydney, wrote me as follows, in a letter treating of other matters, the whole of the correspondence and the proposals being, as stated by him, on his own account, and not on that of Messrs. D. A. Vindin and Co.:—

"We have on hand three complete plates of unused originals 1851-55 issue, 2d. star in corner, 6d. brown and 8d. orange, for which we require the sum of £200 CASH (100 stamps). These stamps have been in the hands of a Government Official for many years, and as the plates are not in existence (as you can ascertain by making inquiries) they are well worth the price we ask. They are under offers to several collectors in Paris, so, should you care for them, you might cable to 'Vindin, Sydney,' the one word 'Accepted,' and we will reserve them for you."

Replying upon this statement as accurate, and that "they" meant, as it reads, that the same three sheets were the only ones on offer, I cabled promptly, that if complete and perfect I would purchase them at the price named.

The next letter from Mr. Vindin is dated December 7th, 1887 :

"Enclosed I beg to hand you, on approval, three entire sheets of the following New South Wales stamps of the issue 1851-55. Warranted originals.

One of 50 2d., blue with stars.

One of 25 6d., brown.

One of 50 8d., orange.

One hundred and twenty-five stamps in all. Price £200 NETT CASH the set. These are part of a lot of 8 sets of sheets (24 in all), recently discovered in an office here, where they have been since the date of issue. They are unique and exceedingly cheap. Three sets have been disposed of in Sydney for cash down. I am to-day sending away three sets, on approval, to yourself, E. S., and D. A., all at the same price. If you care to keep them please remit the amount by bank draft on Sydney by return mail. Should you have no use for them at the price you would very greatly oblige by returning them at once, as I feel sure of selling them in Australia should they come back."

This letter was received by me about a fortnight after the last quoted, and ten to twelve days *after* I had cabled my acceptance of "the" three sheets, and was dispatched of course a month or so before the receipt of my telegram. The existence of eight sets of sheets, twenty-four in all, is here first disclosed, and of course was a great surprise to me. Acting on the belief that the plates were, like the other Laureates and Sydney's, all destroyed, and knowing that New South Wales had a clear record as to reprints, I believed at first that these stamps were old, and that if not the actually issued stamps were trial sheets, printed perhaps shortly after they were out of use—as a trial of the state of the plates—for some especial purpose. In common with other and better judges than I am, I considered that the paper and impressions were old, and that if not the "rose" "lived so near it" as to be an eminently desirable acquisition to a collector of Australian stamps. The gentlemen who received the two other sets declining to purchase, in conjunction with a friend I offered to purchase the four sets sent to Europe—the fourth having been sent to, and subsequently kept by, the late Mr. T. K. Tapling. Suspicious circumstances, such as the apparent existence of a ninth set, an expert's opinion on the paper, and the strong adverse feeling of many members of the London Society, caused me, fortunately in time, to demand more explicit proofs of the correctness of Mr. Vindin's statements, and these not being forthcoming, the matter fell through. Had the plates been

destroyed, and the number been limited as stated, there can be no doubt that—*whatever they were*—these sheets would have been as valuable as interesting to any collector of Australian stamps.

The following is an excerpt from a letter addressed to a well-known member of the London Philatelic Society, and is noteworthy as introducing the theory of the gum, or rather its absence :

"January 31st, 1888.—These are part of the original lot recently unearthed by me (D.A.V.), in Sydney. They are original copies, as you are aware that the plates were many years since destroyed, and that the Government never reprinted the first two issues. The sheets had to be separated in water, and the gum was thus removed."

The next date is

"February 29th, 1888.—As previously stated there are (with the exception of a proof sheet of 8d. Blue, *all sold*, only 8 sheets known by me to be in existence. Of these you have *four*; one set of sheets I have cut up, and of the other three, two are in the possession of Messrs. Van Dyck and Dr. Houison, of Sydney; and the remaining set I have sold to Mrs. R——, of Sydney.

"At the time of the purchase of these stamps I fully ascertained the fact that they were genuine originals, and that the original holder had not another copy in his possession. I may tell you that they were offered to me *first* some years ago, but I had not the cash to purchase them."

"Of the cut sheets, I have not a single specimen left, having sold the whole with the exception of a few copies sent on approval."

The foregoing gives a circumstantial account of the disposal of "the 8 sets," and it also notes the fact that they had been in existence since "some years ago."

Then follows one of the 6th March, 1888.

"The only plates of New South Wales stamps existing are in the Government Printing-office, Sydney. They consist of the "Crown" series, the "Registered" stamps, and the die of the 1838 envelope. *Not one* of the 'View' or 'Laureated' plates exist, they having been years ago destroyed, *not by fire*, but with *chisels* and *planes*. You may depend that I enquired fully into the matter before paying for the stamps."

"Mr. S—— speaks of my 'having sent him an account of the disposal of twelve sets.' This I *could not* and *did not do*. I told him *distinctly* that I had only *eight sets* of 2d., 6d., and 8d. If he or anyone else can produce the slightest evidence of my *having* or *having stated* that I had more I will pay him £50 for so doing. I have refused orders to the extent of over £400 during the past fortnight, through my inability to supply the stamps. I *had* one sheet of 8d. *blue proofs*, but these I disposed of some time back—the last copies I sent on approval to Mr. W——.

"I assert *positively* that the sheets sold by me are *originals*, purchased *years since* from the Post-office, and that there is *no difference whatever* either in *color* or *paper* from *used copies* to be found in *any large collection*. The *gum* having been carefully removed would slightly alter the *feel (only)* of the paper.

"Mr. S—— or any one else can place away gummed stamps for thirty or forty years, providing they are between other papers, and when brought to light, *steamed and ironed* carefully, will be found quite as clean and fresh as my copies."

"Mr. Albert Van Dyck who advanced me the money to purchase the stamps with, and also purchased a set from me for himself, is well known in Sydney, and has a great deal of influence here."



The preceding much underlined letter contains further fresh statements. I should say here that the words italicised are in every case so in the original. The list of plates still extant is full of import. The word "chisel" in connection with the "destroyed" plates is suggestive! There may—see paragraph 2—be a chance of earning £50 yet, which would, however, be more likely, if after "having stated" Mr. Vindin had added "having seen or heard of," and a certainty if he had continued, "either now or hereafter!" In the last quoted sentence the theory is further developed, and the sheets were apparently sent to the wash to remove the obnoxious adhesive matter, although there are still collectors who do not despise their unused specimens because they have their "original gum" intact. It appears that Mr. Vindin was advanced the money by Mr. A. Van Dyck. I wonder if the former informed the latter of the first state of the case (or *vice versa*)!

This last letter I will quote from is dated—

"April 2nd, 1888.—The stamps are originals, are not reprints, and will never be reprinted. This I repeat despite the resolution of the 'Philatelic Society of London.' The paper is not different; the plates were destroyed directly after the stamps were withdrawn from circulation, and I have never had more than eight sets—twenty-four sheets. I am quite confident that these are the only unused unsevered copies existent.

"I have not misrepresented these stamps in anyway, and I have given all the information respecting them that I can. I am fully aware that your Society, once having declared these stamps, are not at all likely to alter expressed opinions."

This, after the receipt of the returned sheets, is the last communication I have had with Mr. Vindin—and in it he stated truthfully that he had expended £40 in cables, and was a loser by the transaction—but as I was also a similar sufferer, I did not accede to his suggestion of dividing his expenses with him. I should add that he gave as a reason for this request my refusal to complete the purchase after I had agreed to buy them. I, of course, replied that I bought them subject to his statements, as quoted in this correspondence, of which I required some other evidence, and should not complete until I had it. I am still waiting!

These excerpts have extended to a greater length than I anticipated; but I have carefully selected them from a mass of letters, and have endeavored to exclude all extraneous matter, as all reference to names not directly interested. I must give Mr. Vindin the credit of "sticking to his guns" in his statements as to his knowledge; and without wishing to make any direct accusation against him or any other person, I submit that I have shown that the *onus* of proving the origin of these sheets does not lie in this country, but in Australia. I would prefer to let the Philatelic world read between the lines and judge for themselves. But with a view of clearing up the mystery, I invite consideration of and reply to the following queries:

*To the Philatelic Society of Sydney.*

How many of your members, past or present, purchased these sheets for cash at the outset price? If any, have they demanded or received their money back?

When did your Society first become acquainted with the fact that there were a large number of sheets? and did it take any steps to inform collectors generally of this fact?

Was any member of your Society interested in the sale of these sheets on their first appearance?



If so, did the Society take any steps to ascertain the correctness of the statements of Mr. Vindin as to the paper, gum, impression, manner of discovery, destruction of plates, etc.?

*To Mr. D. A. Vindin.*

At what date, "some years ago." did you first see or know of these sheets? Who first showed them to you, and for whom were you acting in selling them?

Did you remove the gum yourself or *know* that it was done?

When did you discover that there were more than "8 sets existent," and did you inform any of those who had purchased sets for cash of the altered circumstances of which you were at that time ignorant?

What were your grounds for asserting that the plates were destroyed? Who was your informant, and was such information official?

What steps do you propose to take to show the *bona fides* of the statements made by you in the preceding correspondence?

*To the Postmaster-General of New South Wales.*

Is there an official record kept of the plates that are and have been in use for printing adhesive postage stamps?

Is it the practice to deface obsolete plates? Are they still retained after such defacement, and a record taken of this act?

Is there a responsible officer for the safe custody of the plates? And what are the precautions taken against theft?

When and by whom was "the question mooted as to reprinting" the Laureated stamps (2d., 6d., and 8d.), executed by Jarvis? When was it discovered, and by whom, that these three plates were missing, and what steps were taken to recover them?

Is the P. O. Department aware that probably not less than fifty thousand of these stamps have been sold for large sums of money to collectors?

Is the Post-office Department endeavouring to recover their missing plates?

Are these stamps demonetized, or still available for postage, as is the practice in this country?

Answers to these questions would, I think, enable us to commence tracing the mischief back to its source, a consummation that is in every way desirable, and which must be my excuse for occupying so much space in the *Monthly Journal*.

I believe I am correct in saying that the stock in London all came through Mr. A. Van Dyck—the gentleman who "advanced the money" to Mr. Vindin. I should like to know if the Scott Coin Company also purchased of him, and if their impressions tally with those in London, or are they fresher? Australia, Europe, and America have each had their "Remainder." The plates should appear next in Calcutta, and then in Cape Town!

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In writing the above I have been informed on very good authority that Mr. A. Van Dyck "never rested until he had ferreted out the plates," that he had the reprints made, and arranged for Mr. Vindin to sell them on commission; but my informant is unaware how far Mr. Van Dyck imparted his confidence to his agent. The former was a man of means, "had plenty of money at his disposal," and, as Mr. Vindin has previously stated, considerable influence. He left the colony a year or two back, was frequent-

ly seen in London, and then disappeared—perhaps to turn up in America. Everything points therefore to him as the prime mover in this scandalous proceeding. But I feel sure, from the above facts as to his position, that he is not *alone* responsible. There must have been *others—not lower in the social scale*—who connived at these transactions; and I trust that, public and official attention having been called to the case, the authors of the mischief may be all traced out and suitably rewarded.

[We are now asked for an explanation of the manner in which we obtained these sheets, and with pleasure we respond to the invitation. About eight or ten weeks ago a gentleman who introduced himself as Mr. Alfred Van Dyck offered us a number of the lauded sheets of stamps which we purchased from him at a certain price. Mr. Van Dyck stated to us that these sheets were reprints which had been made a number of years before but that the plates were now destroyed and other reprintings impossible. He made no representation that the stamps were originals or that they were made by authority of the government of New South Wales. He, however, did state positively that the sheets and fractions of sheets which he sold us were the very last that remained out of the entire lot. He told us with great glee of the success with which he had placed these stamps and gloried in the swindle which he had perpetrated on the philatelic public. He stated also that Mr. Dawson A. Vindin had acted as his agent for the sale of these stamps, but did not state whether Mr. Vindin was aware of the character of the stamps that he thus sold.

The quantity purchased by us is as follows:

1 entire sheet of	2d with stars,	50 stamps.
1 broken	2d "	about 49 "
24 entire sheets	6d	600 "
12 "	8d	600 "
1 broken sheet	8d	about 40 "
4 entire sheets	8d blue,	200 "

Mr. Castle supposes that we had a very large quantity, as we advertised the sheets at low prices, but in this he is certainly mistaken. We knew very well that in order to dispose of our stock we had to cut below all previous prices, and must state that we informed all who purchased any from us that they were reprints and not original remainders.

We have given a plain statement of the facts relating to our purchase of these stamps, and in addition can only say that we attempted to find out more from Mr. Van Dyck, but the information furnished above is all that we could elicit from him.

The series of questions propounded to Mr. Dawson A. Vindin by Mr. Castle, will not, in our opinion, cover all the important circumstances of the case and we add one more question which it may be more difficult to answer than any of the others:

How can you reconcile your statement that Mr. Van Dyck advanced you the money with which to purchase the stamps, *and himself purchased a set from you*, with Mr. Van Dyck's own statement to us, that *Mr. Dawson A. Vindin acted as his agent in the sale of the sheets*.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'td.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE SURCHARGED STAMPS OF THE  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.(Translated from *Le Timbre Poste*).

We give herewith some lines sent us by Mr. F. Carreras y Candi of Barcelona. Our correspondent, as he says, assumes all responsibility for their publication.

"The decree, issued on March 20th last, by executive order, ordering the surcharge on the stamps and envelopes of the years 1879 and 1880 which had been retired from circulation, was opposed, it appears, by the Postmaster General of San Domingo, Mr. Jose Maria Pichardo Betancourt, who, having energetically protested that the issue was contrary, not only to the laws of the country, but also to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, was deprived of his office on the 15th of April without any cause and after six years of honorable service.

The surcharged stamps which could not be placed in circulation nor rendered good for postal use, were sold through the intervention of ———. They were made the subject of speculation."

We have also a letter from the Belgian Consul at San Domingo from which we extract the following lines:

"As a result of my investigations I find that the stamps of the issues of 1879 and 1880 were surcharged on March 20th last, and that they were sold, without being placed in circulation, to two individuals, Messrs. ———.

"These stamps, surcharged evidently with the intention of making a speculation in them against the interest of collectors, were addressed by ——— to ———. The envelopes thus addressed were prepaid with said stamps in order to prove their having been placed in circulation, and the post office has never had occasion to cancel a single other specimen of the stamps in question.

"Finally, we have learned from official sources that the irregularity of the operation has been communicated to the Bureau of the Postal Union at Berne in order to put it on its guard against the circulation of said stamps and envelopes, of which not a single specimen had been submitted to it in conformity with Articles III, IV and V of the Postal Treaty of Oct. 9th, 1874 and of Article I. of the rules laid down for the carrying into effect of said Treaty."

Under the circumstances presented here and elsewhere, the question arises, shall we collect these stamps and envelopes or no?

## NOTES.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The color of the 3 penny stamp used to make the provisional 2½ penny, chronicled by us in June last is rose lilac instead of red brown, and the watermark is an anchor; this stamp has not yet been seen unsurcharged.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The current 5 centavos stamp is now printed in dark blue on deep blue paper.

CUBA.—Among a large lot of Cuban Stamps recently imported by us from Cuba, we discovered a  $\frac{1}{4}$  real stamp orange red of 1856 with the "y" measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm; this type was hitherto known to exist only in the 2 reals carmine red of 1855.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The one penny stamp exists divided diagonally with a black line in ink, and each half surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ d," and comes also without the dividing line; it is this last variety which was chronicled by us in the May number of the Journal.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—In looking over our stock of Argentine Republic surcharges we, by accident, found a 15c of the type of 1867 with crossed lines surcharged "oficial" in black, and "1884  $\frac{1}{2}$ c" in red. Of course, at first we thought this was a forgery, but on closer examination we found that the 1884 surcharge was over the 'oficial.' In most cases this is difficult to see, but in this particular specimen there can be absolutely no doubt that the red surcharge is over the black. On looking at the date of issue of the official stamps and the surcharged stamps of 1884 we find that the officials were issued early in the year and the provisionals only in June. As the 15c is not known with surcharge "oficial" and as the type of this surcharge is not that of the other official stamps, we conclude that one or more sheets of the stamp in question were surcharged as a trial, and that the type of surcharge was altered later on as the impression was rather faint.

When making the supply of provisional stamps of 1884, which all appeared on the 15c blue, it is likely that some of these trial sheets slipped in, thus creating the variety which we chronicle herein.

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ST. LUCIA.—The color of the 5 and 10 shillings stamps chronicled some time ago, is lilac, with the value in orange on the 5 shillings, and in black on the 10 shillings.

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PORTUGAL.—It is rumoured that Portugal contemplates making a raid on the purses of the Postage Stamp Collecting fraternity. Her finances are at a lamentably low ebb. She struggles hard to make both ends meet, but she only gets deeper in the mire of National poverty. How to raise the needful is indeed a problem for her Statesmen. When a Nation is reduced to such straits as Portugal is just now, any source of revenue that promises an appreciable yield, however small, will no doubt be regarded as a boon and a blessing to her Statesmen. Consequently it is not surprising that some attention should be directed to the apparently profitable business of manufacturing novelties to appease the appetite of the thousands of stamp collectors that are now to be found in every civilized country. To design a new set of stamps for the mother country and for the few colonies still left to her as a remnant of her former greatness, will be a work of no great difficulty nor expense, and the stamps so produced, when sold and hoarded up in the unused condition so dear to the heart of the long-pocketed philatelist, will of course be almost clean profit. When an ordinary member of the public buys a postage stamp, he regards it merely as a promise to do certain work. But the philatelist is content to hoard up the little label, and let the issuing Government off entirely so far as it is indebted to him to carry his letter to the ends of the earth. If the Bank of England could bring into being a Bank Note collecting

fraternity to buy up its notes as fast as they were issued, and to hoard them up in albums as specimens of engraving, etc., how delightfully the balance in favour of the National Exchequer would adjust itself on every issue being rendered obsolete by each succeeding new issue. The poverty stricken and squabbling petty States of Central and South America have long been making a regular revenue out of the postage stamps, which they manufacture solely for sale to stamp collectors. We have grown accustomed to the periodical rush of novelties from that part of the world. Some of our own colonies too have not been altogether above suspicion. But when a proud and once powerful European Monarchy takes to collecting half-pence in such a manner to replenish its empty Exchequer, it is time that philatelists thought of facing the question of evicting certain countries from their Albums altogether. Some day the line will most surely have to be drawn between the genuine postage stamp issued to meet *bonâ fide* postal requirements, and the bogus label of every varying colour, perforation and surcharge made for sale and not for use. (*Stamp News*.)

TURKEY.—A new series of stamps of an entirely new type will be issued in March next; it will consist of only five values, viz: 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres; the same stamps surcharged "*Imprimés*" will be used as newspaper stamps.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—In the part of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors published in this month's Journal, collectors who take special interest in German stamps, will find many varieties hitherto uncatalogued, such as the various roulettes of the first issue, and the ribbed paper of the second issue.

MEXICO.—We recently received a sheet of Mexican stamps 10 centavos vermilion, which was watermarked in ten lines thus:

CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM  
CORREOSEUM

The letters are large outline and were evidently arranged so that each stamp should bear a letter, but in the sheet we saw, the stamps were too wide apart to accomplish this perfectly, the watermark showed, however, on every stamp as either whole or part of a letter.

The first seven letters of the watermark *Correos* means "postage" and E. U. M. stands for *Estados* (States) *Unidos* (United) *Mexico*.

We have not seen it in other values but presume that all the stamps of the present series will be issued with the same watermark.—*Mekeels Weekly*.

PERSIA.—Can any of our readers give us any information about this stamp, which by some is catalogued as a Persian Unpaid Letter Stamp, and by

others is branded as a mere humbug. Until to-day we have vainly



tried to discover the true status of these stamps and we hope that our present appeal will be more successful.

LABUAN—This colony is now administered by the British North Borneo Company, who will use their own stamps as soon as the supply of Labuan stamps is exhausted.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The envelopes are now engraved instead of lithographed. Monsieur Moens has seen the following.

1c green, yellowish white wove paper, size 151x86 mm.  
2c carmine, “ “ “ “ “ “

CUBA.—Below we publish the decree, authorizing the cutting in two of the 10 centavos stamps in order to provide for 5 centavos stamps, the supply of stamps of this value having been exhausted.

Editor of *La Justicia*:

By order of the authorities, and on account of the lack of stamps of 5 Centavos in the Treasury, the use of 10 Centavos stamps cut diagonally will be allowed for the interior. The cut stamps will not be accepted for foreign postage, for which purpose the stamps of 2½ Centavos or smaller values may be used.

I notify you of this in order that you may publish it in your paper and thus make it known to the public. God grant you many more years.

Dated at Puerto Principe, Sept., 20th, 1891.

(Signed) JOSE B. ARRONDO,  
Postmaster General

NEW SOUTH WALES—We are indebted to Mr. W. B. Thornhill for news of two fresh varieties. The first is the “3d, laureated, on the fine ribbed paper of the first 1d Sydney.” The 8d of this issue is well known to exist on a finely ribbed paper; and in default of having seen the stamp in question, it may be safe to assume that it resembles this more closely than the earlier issue alluded to by our correspondent.

3d, green, laureated issue, no wmk., on finely ribbed paper.

The second variety is the 1s value of the 1860 issue—the large square stamps—being a vertical pair without perforation between them, the 6d value of this set being already known to exist in a similar condition. 1s, carmine, 1860 issue; perf. 13 on three sides only. (*Stamp News*.)

REUNION—Mr. Herrick has shown us the following varieties of the unpaid letter stamps:

a. Double impression, side by side.



- 5c, 20c, 30c black.  
 b. Double impression, one above the other.  
 10c, 20c, 30c black.  
*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following varieties of the stamps of the issue of July last (current stamps of the French Colonies surcharged *Reunion*).  
 a. Double surcharge.  
 5c green on greenish.  
 b. *Reunion* without "1."  
 2c brown on buff  
 5c green on greenish.

MARTINIQUE—On every sheet of the provisional 5 and 15 centimes stamps of this year, one the stamps has the figure "5" leaning sideways.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Herrick, Bogert, Witt, Adenaw also to the *Philatelic Record*, *Le Timbre Poste*, *the Stamp News*, *Mekeels Weekly*, *the Monthly Journal*, *der Philatelist*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.

### FORGERIES.

8 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., 1st October, 1891.

#### NEW FORGERIES. CIRCULAR NO. 2.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice since the issue of the last circular:

#### BADEN.

- 1862.—18 kreuzer, perf., both light and dark green  
 (A very dangerous imitation, and with many various postmarks).

#### BAVARIA.

- 1850.—12kr. red and 18kr, yellow  
 (These are also dangerous, and have various postmarks).

#### BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Most of the surcharges on the Cape stamps and on the English  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been shown to the Association both with inverted and double forged surcharges.

#### BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 1st issue on English 1d., with forged surcharge.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

- 1s. green, triangular.

#### CEYLON.

Various postcards with forged surcharges, and also bogus surcharges.

#### FIJI ISLANDS.

- 1874.—The 3d. green and 6d. rose, with new value in *cents*, and V.R. in Gothic or plain type.

#### MEXICO.

- 1864.—The full set of four values, new and dangerous imitation.

#### SCINDE DAWK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, white.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

ELGIN, ILL, 12TH 1891.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO, LTD.,

*Dear Sir:*—Will you be kind enough to insert the following in your JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

On September 23d the stamp collectors of Elgin met and formed a society under the name of Elgin Philatelic Society, the following officers were elected: Rev. Wm. P. Everett, Pres; Frank S. Lombard, Secretary and Treasurer. All communications should be directed the Sec'y and Treas.

Yours in haste,

FRANK S. LOMBARD, Box 1905.

Elgin Kane, Co. Ill.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, U. S. A. Oct. 6, 1891.

MR. HENRY L. CALMAN, New York City.

*Dear Sir:*—Please be so kind as to make the following changes on the list of members of the A. C. P. S. which was sent you, on the 5th inst. for publication.

Membership Number 4 change to expelled, instead of "suspended" and membership No. 14 change to suspended instead of "dropped for non payment of dues."

By so doing you will greatly oblige

Yours Very Respectfully,

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER.

### NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

12th meeting (special) of the New Jersey Philatelic Association, held at 278 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., Monday evening, September 21st, 1891.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Muecke in the chair.

There were present Messrs. Muecke, Meyenberg, Schroeder, Koster, Von Dreel, Salizar, Fernandez and Tuthill.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, a special meeting was called for Monday evening, October 19th, for the purpose of taking action upon the change of meeting night and such other business as may occur, and the Secretary was requested to notify the members of the action taken and request their presence at the next special meeting.

The special meeting was called upon the request of Messrs. Meyenberg, Schroeder and Koster.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Meyenberg it was decided to make the stamps of the different countries, in their order, the subject of discussion for meeting nights, and that we should begin with the "Cape of Good Hope," and the members be invited to bring the stamps, etc., of that country for examination and inspection which they may have in their possession.

No further business appearing the meeting was adjourned to meet October 19, 1891, at 8.00 p. m.

E. W. TUTHILL, *Sec'y*.

## THE ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, OCT. 5, 1891.

MR. HENRY L. CALMAN,

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

*Dear Sir:* You were recently informed of the organization of the Alamo City Philatelic Society, and I beg to write you further regarding our proceedings.

Since the first regular meeting, June the 25th, 1891, was held, we have admitted thirteen new members, or at the rate of five new members a month.

A list of the members I enclose herewith; we will be highly thankful should you publish same.

The meetings of the Society are held weekly on Friday's at 8.30 p. m., in the club rooms of the San Antonio Real Estate Exchange; they are of great advantage to the local members, for as well as business is transacted, we speak about stamps, postal cards, and in general, anything Philatelic.

The officers for the year ending June the 30th, 1892, are: President: Mr. F. Hensel; Vice-President, Mr. Albert Huth; Secretary, Mr. Edward W. Heusinger; Treasurer, Mr. Chas. H. Huberich; Librarian, Mr. Franklin Bosshardt; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Frederic Noyes; Manager Sales Department, Mr. F. Bosshardt.

The Library, the largest of its kind in the South, contains many hundreds of rare, old Philatelic Journals, Books, Papers and Catalogues, which were kindly donated by Messrs. Noyes, Heusinger, Bosshardt, Huberich, Roth and others.

The Exchange department is worked on entirely new principles, with advantages too numerous to mention. Circuit No. 1 consisted of twelve sheets and over three-quarters the amount contributed was taken off. Circuit No. 2, consisting of twenty sheets is now in circulation.

The Sales department is worked on a similar plan to that of the C. P. S. but with better advantages. Circuit No. 1, consisting of Thirty sheets is now in circulation.

Texas has long been considered dead in Philatelic matters, though, since the organization of this promising and rapidly growing Society, there is no reason why Texas shall be behind any longer and with the aid of the philatelic press we will get there ere long.

All stamp collectors, of good recommendation and social standing, residing south of St. Louis, should join our Society, and for further information, application blanks, etc., address the Secretary: Edward W. Heusinger, 315 King William St., San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.

## MEMBERS OF THE A. C. P. S.

- 1 F. Hensel, 1012 North Cherry St., San Antonio, Texas.
- 2 Edward W. Heusinger, 315 King William St., San Antonio, Texas.
- 3 Chas. H. Huberichs, P.O. B. 640, San Antonio, Texas.
- 4 Suspended.
- 5 Franklin Bosshardt, Room 12, K'mp'm B'ld'g. San Antonio, Texas.
- 6 Max E. Jesse, 567 South Presa St., San Antonio, Texas.
- 7 Chas. J. Rossy, Jr., 617 South Presa St. San Antonio, Texas.
- 8 Frederic Noyes, Alice, Nueces Co., Texas.
- 9 John G. Roth, care A. & M. College, College Sta., Brazos Co. Texas.
- 10 Henry Callsen, 4 Miliam St., San Antonio, Texas.
- 11 Chas. G. Kibbe, 50 Bell St., Houston, Texas.
- 12 Geo. C. Hinson, Devine, Medina Co. Texas.

- 13 Albert Steves, 504 King William St. San Antonio, Texas.
- 14 Dropped for non-payment of dues
- 15 Rob. C. Hussey Vivian, 1236 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
- 16 C. C. Smith, Alice, Nueces Co. Texas.
- 17 C. W. Mexia, La Calle de Humboldt No. 4, Mexico, Mex.
- 18 E. Wells Kirkland, care Wm. D. Cleveland & Co., Houston, Texas.
- 19 Albert Huth, 25 Crockett St., San Antonio, Texas.
- 20 Massie Beavens, Houston, Texas.
- 21 Walter Rummel, 617 Nolan St., San Antonio, Texas.

### NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

*Organized Oct. 17th, 1874.*

<i>President</i> , JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.	<i>Librarian</i> , JOSEPH HOLMES, 7 Pearl St., N. Y.
<i>Vice-President</i> , F. W. HUNTER, 28 E. 46th St., N. Y.	<i>Exchange Superintendent</i> , A. E. TUTTLE, Room 37, Tribune Building, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i> , L. S. MORTON, 128 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	<i>Executive Committee</i> , R. R. BOGERT, M. C. BERLEPSCH, H. N. TERRETT.
<i>Treasurer</i> , HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y.	

NOTICE.—The following parties have applied for membership and have been approved by the Executive Committee. If there are no objections filed with the Secretary at or before the meeting held next following the expiration of thirty days from this publication, such applicants will become members without further procedure, pursuant to the constitution:

William Hirsch, New York City; Charles H. Huberich, San Antonio Texas; Raphael H. Grau, Barranquilla, Columbia; David Benjamin, Shanghai, China. From and after this date, exchange sheets will be furnished to the members free upon application to the Exchange Superintendent, Mr. A. E. Tuttle, Room 37 Tribune Building, New York City.

The members are requested to avail themselves of this change in the rules and to send in filled sheets for circulation. October 13th, 1891.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

#### MEETING HELD SEPT. 8, 1891.

Came to order at 8.30 p. m., Prest. Rechert, in the chair.

Present: Berlepsch, Bogert, Clotz, Eberhardt, Grevning, Herrick, Morton, and Steps.

As visitors Mess. D'Andrade, Lesser and Hirsch.

Report of Executive Committee was accepted.

The following resignations were accepted: C. J. Phillips, C. B. Corwin, Herman, Determan, Alex. Holland, J. S. Merritt, C. Geldard, C. M. Forster, C. J. Taylor and A. W. Stillman.

Mr. Rechert exhibited the new Luxemburg 10 and 25c. stamps and Mr. Clotz informed the Society that they had already been withdrawn. Mr. Rechert also exhibited the new 10 and 20 para and the 1 piastre newspaper stamps of Turkey.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*

#### MEETING HELD OCT. 13TH, 1891.

Came to order at 8.40 p. m., Mr. Rechert in the chair.

Present: Mess. Berlepsch, Bogert, Bontecou, Collin, Crittenton, DeVinne, Grevning, Meyenberg, Moreau, Morton, Rechert, Steps and Watson.

As a visitor Mr. Mott.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Executive Committee was accepted. The resignation of Mr. T. C. Bacon was accepted.

Mr. Bogert moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the feasibility of incorporating the Society, with power to so incorporate if they should deem it advisable. Carried. Mess. Bogert, Meyenberg and Watson were appointed.

Mr. Moreau's proposed auction system was discussed at length.

Mr. Watson was appointed to confer with Mr. Gremmel in regard to the Exchange Department.

The secretary was authorized to publish a request that members send in sheet of stamps to the Exchange Superintendant.

Mr. Moreau moved that the Exchange Superintendant be authorized to furnish exchange sheets free to the members in such quantities as he shall deem fit. Carried.

Mr. Rechert exhibited the new Paraguay stamps surcharged "official" and the 5 pesos Argentine. Mr. Bogert exhibited the new Honduras adhesives and all the new Central American postal cards. The 'Postal Union' card of Honduras exhibits the peculiar error in having on its face a part of the inscription intended for and which appears on the 'interior' cards.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary.*

## THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

RUSSIA.

(Continued.)



ЗАРПЯТОС ПИШЕДНО. — Carte-lettre.

Всепримані Повременні Кошарі. Pochti  
Union Postale Universelle. Russie.



Для перепиші — отримати копію по прохання.

535

- |   |      |     |  |
|---|------|-----|--|
| 53  | 1890 | 535 | 10k blue, orange groundwork, <i>gray</i>   |
| Same as preceding but perforation at bottom is curved instead of angular. |      |     |  |
| 54  | 1890 | 534 | 5k violet, orange groundwork, <i>white</i> |
| 55  | "    | 534 | 7k blue, " " <i>buff</i>                   |
| 56  | "    | 535 | 10k blue, " " <i>gray</i>                  |

## MUNICIPAL CARDS.



536

1° For the municipality of Moscow.

101 1881 536 3x9k black, red surcharge, *buff*  
Same but upper surcharge in smaller type

102 1881 536 3x9k black, red surcharge,

2° For the municipality of St. Petersburg.

103 1880 536 3x9k black, red surcharge, *buff*104 " " 3x9k black, carmine surcharge, *buff*105 " " 3x9k black, black surcharge, *buff*

Same, without the upper surcharge, but with five lines of surcharge at the left side.

106 1880 536 3x9k black, black surcharge, *buff*

Same surcharge on Card No. 16.

107 1884 536 3x9k rose, red surcharge, *buff*

Same surcharge on Card No. 20.

108 1887 536 3x9k rose, red surcharge, *buff*

537

For the municipality of Moscow.

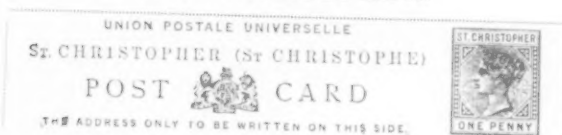
109 1884 3x9k rose, red surcharge, *buff*



Same, on Card No. 20.

110 1887 3x9k rose, red surcharge, *buff*

ST. CHRISTOPHER.



1 1879 538 1½p brown, 20  
2 1882 " ip carmine, 15



1 1886 539 1xip carmine, F1 15  
6 " " 1½x1½p brown, F1 20  
3 1887 " ip carmine, 8  
5 " " 1½p brown, 12

ST. LUCIA.

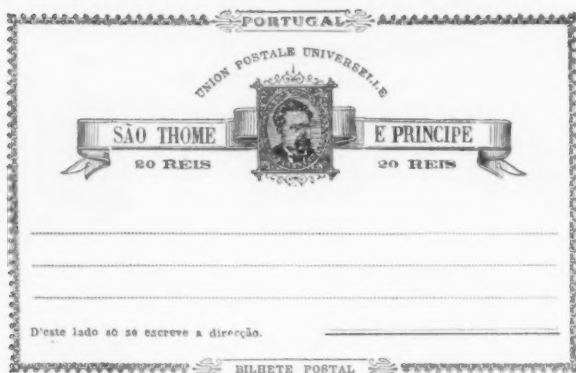


2 1881 540 1½p brown, 15  
4 1883 " ip carmine, 10

ST. THOMAS and PRINCE ISLAND.



1 1885 541 10r blue, 541



- 2 1885 542 20r carmine, 10  
 3 " " 30r green, 15

## ST. VINCENT.



- I 1882 543 1½p brown, 20



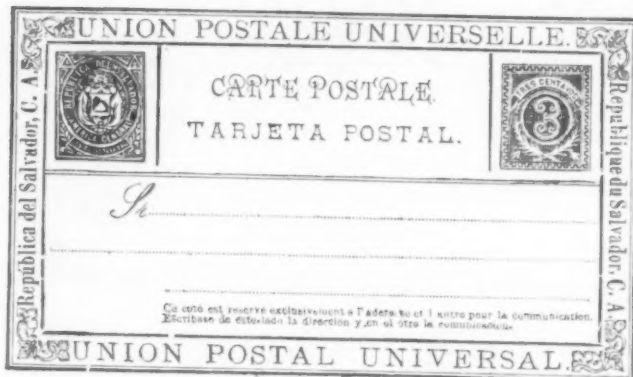
- 2 1884 544 1p carmine, 3  
 3 " " 1½p brown, 10

## SALVADOR.



- 1 1883 545 2c rose,  
2 " " 2x2c rose, F 1

10



546

- 3 1883 546 3c blue, white,  
4 " " 3x3c blue, white F 1

15  
20

Same, with *adresse* instead of *adresse*.

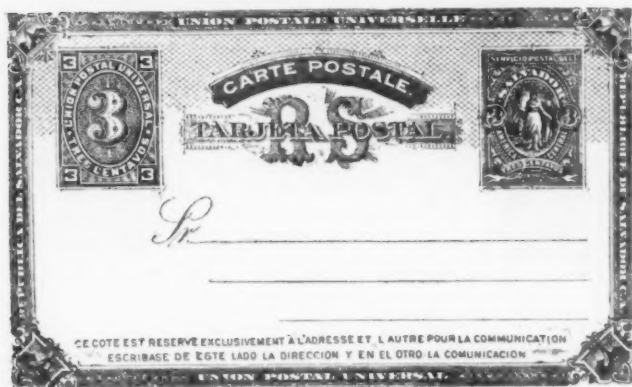
- 5 1883 546 3c blue, white



547

- 6 1890 547 2c brown  
7 " " 2x2c brown, F 2

4  
8



8 1890 548 3c orange, white 548 6  
 9 " " 3x3c orange, white F 2 10



10 1891 549 1c black, green 549  
 11 " " 2c black, yellow  
 12 " " 2x2c black, yellow F 2



- 13 1891 550 3c black, *rose*  
14 " " 3x3c black, *rose* F 2

SAN MARINO.



550

- 1 1882 550 10c blue, *blue*  
2 " " 15x0c blue, *blue* F 2

LETTER CARDS.



550a

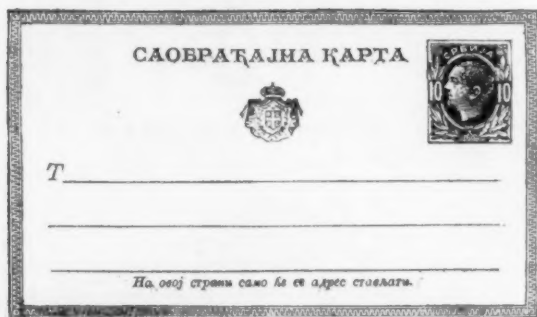
1° Gummed on printed half.

- 51 1890 550a 20c carmine, *orange*

2° Gummed on blank half.

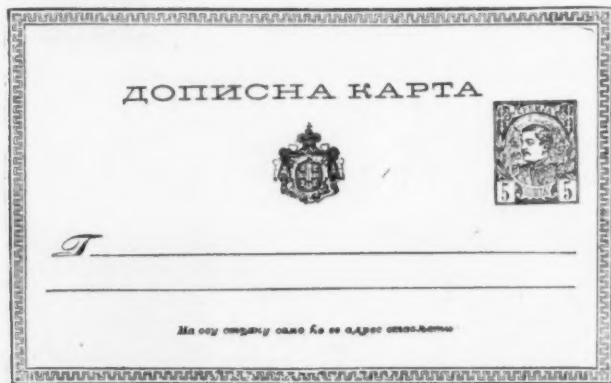
- 52 1890 550a 20c carmine, *orange*

## SERVIA.



551

- With 58 ornaments in frame at sides.
- 3 1873 551 10p lilac, *thin buff*  
 With 54 ornaments in frames sides.
- 4 1873 551 10p lilac, *thin buff*  
 Word below arms in reply card 16mm long.
- 5 1873 551 10x10p lilac, *thin buff* F 2  
 Word below arms in reply card 21mm long.
- 6 1873 551 10x10p lilac, *thin buff*  
 Two single cards unsevered used for reply card.
- 6a 1876 551 10x10p lilac, *thin buff* F 2  
 With 58 ornaments in frame at sides.
- 7 1876 551 10p blue, *thin rose*  
 With 54 ornaments in frame at sides.
- 8 1876 551 10p blue, *thin rose*



552

1. The inscription above the arms is 77mm in length. Centre of arms is below extreme left of the letter A.
- 9 1882 552 5p brown, *rose*



Centre of arms is below right foot of the letter H.

- 10 1882 552 5p brown, *rose*  
 11 " " 5x5p brown, *rose* F 1

ERRORS:

- a. Without frame on the first half and without frame or inscriptions on the second half.  
 12 1882 552 5x5p brown, *rose* F 1  
 b. With frame alone on first half, second half correct.  
 13 1882 552 5x5p brown, *rose* F 1

## ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

51st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

### AFGHANISTAN.



353



354



355

- 1890 353 1ab blue green, pale rose wove paper  
 " 354 2ab black, white laid batonne paper  
 " 355 1rup purple, pale green wove batonne paper

### BRAZIL.

#### NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



633 a



2720

- 1891 2720 20r light green *Perforated 13½x11.* 3  
 1891 633a 100r violet *Perforated 13½.* 10

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.



2773



2774

Stamps of British South Africa surcharged B. C. A. in black.

*Perforated 14.*

1891	2773	1p black
"	"	2p sea green and vermillion
"	"	4p red brown and black
"	"	6p pale blue
"	"	8p rose and blue
"	"	1sh brown
"	"	2sh vermillion
"	"	2sh 6p lilac
"	"	5sh yellow
"	"	10sh green
"	2774	1£ blue
"	"	2£ rose red
"	"	5£ sage green
"	"	10£ brown

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issue surcharged in black with pen and ink.

*Perforated 14.*

1771	2721	½a on 3a purple
"	"	1a on 4a brown

REGULAR ISSUE.

*Perforated 14.*

1891	2721	2½a black on yellow
------	------	---------------------

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issue surcharged in black.

*Perforated.*

1891 704 6c on 10c blue

**CURACAO.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



*Perforated.*

1891 2870 25c on 30c gray, black surcharge  
 " " 25c on 50c violet ?

**EGYPT.**

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1870 2871 blue

**FIJI.**



*Perforated.*

1891 2872 2½p brown

## FRENCH COLONIES.

## Madagascar.



1891	2873	15c ultramarine on pale blue
"	"	1fr ?
"	"	5fr ?

## Nossi Bé.



2874



2875

## UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

*Perforated 14x13½.*

Black surcharge.

1891	2874	20c on 1c black on blue
"	"	30c on 2c brown on buff
"	2875	35c on 4c claret on lavender
"	"	35c on 20c red on green
"	2874	50c on 30c brown on bistre
"	2875	1fr on 35c black on yellow

## Reunion.



Surcharged diagonally in black REUNION.

1° On stamps of the French Colonies issue of 1872-73, (head of Liberty)

1891	40c orange on yellowish
"	80c carmine on pinkish

- 2° On stamps of the French Colonies issue of 1877-79 (Allegory)  
 1891 30c brown on yellowish  
 " 1fr bronze green on straw  
 The 30c perforated, chronicled by us last month, has not been issued.

**JAMAICA.**

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues surcharged **OFFICIAL** in black.



*Perforated*

1891 ½p green

10 5

**LABUAN.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated.*

1891 2876 6c on 8c violet

**MEXICO.**



*Laid paper.*

*Perforated.*

1887 1836 1p blue

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

**Celaya.**



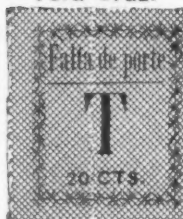
*Perforated.*

1891 2877 20c red, bluish paper

**Irapatua.***Perforated.***Mexico.***Perforated.***Vera Cruz.**

1891 2878 20c red

1891 2879 20c red

*Perforated.*

1891 2880 20c red, bluish paper  
 " 2881 20c red, green groundwork  
 " 2882 20c red, bluish paper

50

**Guadalajara.**

Oblong quadrille paper.

1867 1847 4r blue p

Quadrille paper.

1867 1847 Un r lilac p

**MAURITIUS.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issues surcharged in black TWO CENTS.

*Perforated.*

1891 2883 2c on 38c violet

**SALVADOR.**  
ENVELOPES.

Size 15x85 mm,



- 1891 2784 1c violet, *yellow paper*  
 " " 2c red, *white paper*  
 " " 5c brown, *salmon paper*  
 Size 16x90 mm.

- 1891 2784 10c green, *blue paper*  
 " " 11c orange, *salmon paper*  
 " " 20c carmine, *yellow paper*  
 " " 22c brown, *blue paper*

## WRAPPERS.

Size 210x267 mm.

- 1891 2784 2c brown, *salmon paper*  
 " " 3c dark blue, "  
 " " 6c green, "  
 " " 12½c brown "

This list replaces that of March, which was erroneous.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues surcharge **O.S.** in black*Perforated.*

- 1891 2356 1p green  
 " 2354 2p vermilion  
 " 2353 4p violet  
 " 2361 6p blue

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

## Perak.

Stamps of Straits Settlements surcharged in black with new value and name in three lines.

*Perforated.*

- 1891 2884 1c on 6c violet

## Negri Sembilan.

Stamps of Straits Settlements surcharged in black "NEGRI SEMBILAN."

*Perforated.*

- 1891 2885 2c rose

**Sungei Ujong.**

Stamps of Straits Settlements surcharged in black with name and new value

*Perforated.*

1891 2886 2c on 24c green

**URUGUAY.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



*Rouletted.*

1891 2887 5c violet, red surcharge

15

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Regular issues surcharged **OFICIAL** in black.

*Rouletted.*

1884 2563 2c rose  
1887 2566 20c brown

**ZULULAND.**

Stamps of Great Britain surcharged **ZULULAND** in black.

*Perforated.*

1891 1390 2½p violet on blue